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ALIA ADDRESSES RELATIVES OF WAR MARTYRS

AU051737 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 5 May 85

["We Lost Our Great Commander Comrade Enver, but With Closed Ranks Round the Party We Will Carry Further His Immortal Deed, the Last Will of the Martyrs -- From the Talk of Comrade Ramiz Alia With the Families of Martyrs and Heroes of War" -- ATA headlines; Alia "talk" given in Tirana on 5 May]

[Text] Tirana, 2 May 85 (ATA) -- On behalf of the Central Committee of the party, on behalf of the comrades of the Political Bureau that have come here in this palace that bears the name of partisan brigades I want to salute on this occasion all the families of the martyrs of our homeland, to greet all the veterans, brave fighters, former heroic partisans of our national liberation war.

On every May 5, our people honour and commemorate with special respect the martyrs of the war, all those glorious sons and daughters of the people, who gave the most sacred thing, their life for the liberation of the country, for the independent Albania, for socialism. This is of great importance, because on the blood of the martyrs, on the great sacrifices of our people, on the national liberation war lie the foundations of the present Albania, herein begins our march on the road of socialism, herein lie the roots of the freedom and independence we enjoy. When we say "may the memory of martyrs be immortal" this is an honour and respect for their sacrifice but also a pledge that our people will preserve as the apple of the eye their last will, the aim of their war.

This May 5 is special as compared with the other May 5. It is special because this year, this time we do not have any longer Comrade Enver, our beloved leader, our great commander who led us from victory to victory, our loss is tremendous, the grievous loss we have suffered from the liberation on, because we lost the most beloved man, we lost the hero of the nation, who at the head of the party, at the head of partisans, at the head of the entire working people, brought freedom in the Albania territory, brought justice, socialism. We lost the man who created the new Albania we enjoy today.

The party and Comrade Enver, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed, have taught us not to be disheartened, but to tighten more closely our ranks round the party and turning the grief into strength, carry forward the great deed Comrade Enver founded and set up.

This May 5 is also special because this year it is the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The victory over fascism is one of the greatest victories in the history of mankind. Destroying the fascist dream for world domination it showed that in the future too the peoples will not accept the imperialist oppression, that they are ready to make every sacrifice for their freedom and independence, sovereignty and rights.

Important is that the Second World War, led not only to the liberation of the European peoples enslaved by fascism, but it also awoke hundreds of millions of oppressed peoples in colonies who were put into motion for their emancipation.

Our people, Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out among the other things, commemorate the day of the victory over fascism with the great feeling of the legitimate pride for the contribution they have made to achieve it.

Albania is among the first countries in Europe that was attacked by fascism. But our people did not yield to the slavery and put up their resistance with a rare bravery. Under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, they rose on foot and fought to the end, without any compromise for the national and social liberation of the country which they attained relying on their own forces.

What the Albanian people gave in this struggle, the sacrifices and the blood they shed as compared with its population are really incalculable. 28,000 lives were laid down to the altar of victory. Whole regions of the country were burnt and razed. No factory, no bridge remained on foot. Villages and cities were plundered and the plains were devastated. Not in a figurative meaning, but concretely the whole wealth the previous generations had accumulated were destroyed.

As an organised army alone, without calculating the fighters of resistance in villages and cities, in the end of the war our country had 70,000 people, for one million inhabitants Albania had at that time, this was a total mobilization of the forces of the nation.

We never forget the blood we have shed and the sacrifices we have made. Our wounds still ache and they ache too much. But we are proud because it were these sacrifices that guaranteed to our people the freedom and independence, the happy life we enjoy today, the respected name of Albania in the world.

The national liberation war led by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha has been and will always be a great inspiration to defend and strengthen still more the freedom and independence they guaranteed, to march always on the road of socialism they paved to us.

When the anti-fascist war was over, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, many people together with the joy of victory wished that new world catastrophies be not repeated any longer. Unfortunately, we see that many black clouds fraught with aggressive wars have been gathered on the world horizon. Many phenomena and events recall one of the period that led to the outburst of the two world wars. New pretenders have appeared to establish their world domination. The imperialist and social imperialist superpower, the USA and the Soviet Union with their open hegemonistic and aggressive policy they pursue, seriously endanger that a general conflict burst out. The unrestrained imperialist rivalry, the frenzied armament race and the war preparations have created great dangers to the freedom and independence of all the countries, international peace and security. Today there is no country in the world which to this or that extent, to this or that way is not threatened by the aggressive course of imperialism and social imperialism. Under these conditions the party and our people cannot fail not to be on guard and very careful.

Consistent in the line of the liberation war and its people's revolution, our country has always pursued the policy of opposing the aggressive policy of imperialism and social imperialism, fascism and international reaction.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has defined and applied with a sure hand the line of the foreign policy of the Socialist Albania, which has always defended and in every situation the lofty interests of the homeland and has served the general cause of the revolution, peace and international security. Our party, our state, our people will always adhere to this policy. There is no force to divert them from this line.

Comrade Enver instructed us, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued, to follow attentively the situation created in the world and to draw the respective conclusions, in order to adopt the necessary measures and never be taken aback. Therefore, we must fight and work untiringly to preserve always powerful and unbreakable the foundations on which is set up our freedom and independence, our socialist system.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia after pointing out the achievements of our economy in all the branches and sectors, stressed that we have all the possibilities for a more developed economy, because we have inexhaustible material and human sources. We have a modern industry, that successfully meets the needs of our country, just as we have a collectivized socialist agriculture, which not only is self-sufficient in bread grains, but gradually has the possibilities and within a short period to [as received] time to fulfill all the needs of the country, even ensure greater resources of incomes for our national economy through export. We have the new man moulded by the party and Comrade Enver over these 40 years, we have skillful people, who have worked wonders until today and so will they do in the future too. The duty of the party, the duty of the people is not to stop at such limits, but to march still more forward to attain fresh victories. This is also the greatest honour we all make for the deed and figure of Comrade Enver.

Glory to the memory of the martyrs of the nation. Long live the party.

[Tirana ATA in English at 1725 GMT on 5 May reports that on 5 May "the diplomatic corps accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania laid a wreath and paid homage to the grave of the leader of the Albanian people Enver Hoxha and the martyrs' graves of the nation."]

VETERANS DELEGATION TO ATTEND AUSTRIAN CEREMONY

AU041305 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Tirana, May 4 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 40th anniversary of the triumph over fascism, a delegation of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People left for Austria on May 3 to attend the commemorative ceremony to be organised on this occasion in the former Nazi camp of Mauthausen, where hundreds of Albanian Communists and patriots laid down their lives.

The delegation is led by Comrade Llazar Siliqi.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the secretary general of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People's Myqerem Fuga and other comrades.

ZHIVKOV OPENS, KHRISTOV SPEAKS AT PLOVDIV FAIR

AU061024 Sofia BTA in English 0944 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Plovdiv, May 6 (BTA) -- Bulgaria views state-to-state economic cooperation as an important factor helping the positive processes gain ground in present-day international life, said Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade. He spoke here today at the opening of the Fifth International Plovdiv Fair of Consumer Goods and Food and Flavour Industry Products. The ceremony was attended by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and by other high-ranking party, state and business officials. Mr Khristov said that most favorable foreign political conditions have been secured for the promotion of this country's foreign economic relations, as a result of Bulgaria's consistent line of commitment to peace and understanding among the peoples. The minister observed that the world today is endangered by the actions of certain quarters in the West who try to impose confrontation as the only possible way of East-West relations and who seek military superiority over the socialist countries. He stressed the preparedness, which the Warsaw Treaty member states reiterated some ten days ago, for cooperation with the Western countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect and non-intervention in internal affairs.

Mr Khristo Khristov expressed his satisfaction over the increased number of participants in this year's trade forum (there are 1,572 foreign exhibitors of 48 countries), over the impressive expositions of the socialist countries and above all at the Soviet pavilion. Having welcomed the active participation of the developing and the advanced capitalist countries, he drew special attention to the official exposition of Greece, with whom Bulgaria maintains promising trade and economic cooperation in the spirit of good-neighbor policy, consistently promoted by the two countries' heads of state and government. The speaker voiced the opinion that companies from the developing countries will evidently have a larger share in the business activities of the current spring fair.

Mr Khristo Khristov spoke of Bulgaria's undoubted progress in the production of consumer goods. He said that the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) has been a period of a scopeful realisation of the party's December plenum programme on raising the people's living standards. The minister emphasized that the consumer goods-producing branches are to be radically updated through the introduction of modern technologies, and that at this stage these branches promise to become a priority sphere of the techno-scientific revolution unfolding in the country.

The fair was opened by Bulgaria's party and state leader Mr Todor Zhivkov.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH JAPAN OPENS

AU061815 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 6 May 85

["Bulgaria-Japan: Active Cooperation"-- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 6 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian and the Japanese business circles see considerable possibilities for the activation of bilateral economic cooperation which does not mean that their evaluation of its present state is not positive. On the contrary, the businessmen of the two countries are pleased with what has been achieved in the sphere of the economic relations to which the volume of the trade which last year amounted to the tune of 150 million dollars also contributed.

The ninth session of the Bulgaro-Japanese Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, which opened here today will discuss the prospects before bilateral economic cooperation paying special attention to the new technologies, to the control of the quality standard and to the possibilities for the joint establishing of small and medium sized enterprises. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation Mr. Rumen Serbezov, first deputy minister of production and trade in consumer goods, stressed the advantages of organizing joint production in Bulgaria or in third countries. He commented on the plans for the economic development of the country in the next, ninth, five-year period (1986-1990) in the light of the existing possibilities for the participation of Japanese firms in the realization of some projects.

Mr. Takao Nagata, "Hitachi Zosen" director general and leader of the Japanese delegation, also said that he believes in the future of Japanese-Bulgarian economic cooperation and in its mutual advantage. This morning he visited the international consumer goods fair which has opened in Plovdiv today. The guest was most favourably impressed, especially by the achievements of Bulgaria's light industry. At the session Mr. Takao also expressed some ideas on East-West cooperation, stressing the necessity for a dialogue and for mutual acquaintance.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREAT SRV COUNTERPARTS

AU021126 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 30 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send the Central Committee of the CPV, the SRV State Council and Council of Ministers, the fraternal Vietnamese people, and to you personally our warmest greetings on the 10th anniversary of the victory over U.S. imperialism and the liberation of South Vietnam.

The Bulgarian community and people admire the remarkable victory of the Vietnamese people, who after a continuous and selfless struggle for freedom and national liberation under the leadership of the CPV, and with the support of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive forces throughout the world, put an end to the supremacy of neocolonizers on Vietnamese soil, united their homeland, and proclaimed the SRV.

We rejoice at the fact that despite the constant threats and provocations of imperialism, hegemony, and reactionary forces, the Vietnamese people are confidently marching along the road marked by the Fifth Congress of the CPV, successfully constructing their country's defensive ability, and making their active contribution to the struggle for preventing the danger of a nuclear war and for strengthening peace, stability, and good-neighborliness in Southeast Asia.

We are convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will continue to expand and strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

NICARAGUAN PRESIDENT ORTEGA BEGINS WORKING VISIT

Greeted at Airport

LD061108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpt] A Nicaraguan delegation headed by Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, arrived today for a working visit in the CSSR at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. The delegation includes Henry Ruiz, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of foreign cooperation; Miguel D'Escoto, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Sandinist Assembly; Rosario Murillo, general secretary of the Sandinist Cultural Association; and other representatives.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, festively decorated with Czechoslovak and Nicaraguan flags, the delegation was welcomed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Milos Jakes and Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members; Rudolf Rohlicek, federal vice premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense; Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior; Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture; Radoslav Klein, a deputy departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other representatives. Aquilles Centeno Perez, the Nicaraguan ambassador to Czechoslovakia, was also present.

Visits Prague Monuments

LD061715 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The Nicaraguan delegation led by Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, today laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the National Memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague, and paid homage to his memory. The Nicaraguan guests were accompanied during this solemn act by Federal Vice Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, Federal Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar, First Deputy Minister of National Defense Karel Rusov, and CPCZ Central Committee deputy departmental head Rodoslav Klein.

The Nicaraguan delegation also paid homage with red flowers to the memory of that outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement, Klement Gottwald.

Opens Talks With Husak

LD061653 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Talks between a Czechoslovak delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and a Nicaraguan delegation led by Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, were held in Prague Castle this afternoon.

The Czechoslovak delegation also included CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members: Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and secretary CPCZ Central Committee Milos Jakes; CPCZ Central Committee members: Federal Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, First Deputy Minister of National Defense Colonel General Karel Rusov, Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak, and Radoslav Klein, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department of International Politics.

The Nicaraguan delegation included Henry Ruiz, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of foreign cooperation; Miguel D'Escoto, minister of foreign affairs; Rosario Murillo, general secretary of the Sandinist Cultural Association; Joaquin Cuandra, deputy minister of national defence; and Aguiles Centeno Perez, ambassador of the Nicaraguan Republic to Czechoslovakia.

During the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two delegations informed one another about the situation in their countries and assessed the questions of further developing Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan relations. They noted with satisfaction that cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Nicaragua is successfully developing on the principles of equality, mutual confidence, and advantages.

Both sides expressed interest in further deepening mutual contacts in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. The two delegations also exchanged views on topical questions of the current international situation and in this context paid main attention to developments in Central America. The Czechoslovak side expressed full solidarity with the heroic fight of the Nicaraguan people against the aggressive attempts of imperialism and attempts of the U.S. Government to interfere in the internal affairs of the country and step up tension in this part of the world. The active efforts of the Nicaraguan Government and the steps it has taken toward eliminating tension in this region, renewing confidence and dialogue, and developing cooperation with neighboring states, were praised.

Daniel Ortega highly praised the solidarity and the political and economic support given by the CSSR to the Nicaraguan people in their revolutionary struggle, in solving complex problems of the country's development, and in strengthening and defending the achievements of the Sandinist revolution.

Comrade Gustav Husak presented the highest Nicaraguan representative and other members of the delegation with commemorative medals issued on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of the CSSR by the Soviet Army.

Honored at Banquet

LD061919 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, gave a festive banquet today at Prague Castle in honor of the Nicaraguan delegation led by Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Also present at the banquet were Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and the following members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium:

Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; also present were Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate members; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretaries; Marie Kabrhelova, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member; and other officials.

The banquet took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CTK VIEWS U.S. TRADE EMBARGO, POSSIBLE INVASION

LD061337 Prague CTK in English 1052 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Prague May 6 (CTK) -- The U.S. embargo on trade with Nicaragua, to come into force tomorrow, will make the difficult economic situation in this Central American country even harder. But this move will cause also considerable political losses to the United States in many countries of the region.

The countries of Latin America reject not only the very use of military force by the United States but also economic exploitation. This is clearly expressed by the Contadora Group in the political sphere and, in the economic field, by Latin American states' efforts to achieve fairer conditions for paying the 350,000-million-dollar foreign debt and to win equal rights in economic relations with their northern neighbour.

When Ronald Reagan declared economic embargo against Nicaragua, he touched the country on both of these two tender spots. The embargo will make it difficult for Nicaragua to pay off its foreign debt, exceeding 3,000 million dollars, which is mostly the bequest of the former dictatorship. The political aim of the embargo is to cause problems which would make the revolutionary government adopt radical measures in both the domestic and foreign policy. Reagan thus tries to provoke Nicaragua in order to win a pretext for a direct military intervention.

The revolutionary government have up to now responded to growing pressure not only by strengthening defence capability and promoting relations with the socialist countries but also by peace initiatives addressed directly or indirectly to Washington. These have always been rejected and the rejection has been followed by the escalation of the aggressive policy.

The trade embargo is its current climax and it can hardly be followed by anything but a direct military intervention of the United States.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON 'SCANDALOUS' BITBURG VISIT

LD061225 Prague CTK in English 1045 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Prague May 6 (TCK) -- Today's RUDE PRAVO carried an article entitled "Scandalous Tribute to SS", commenting U.S. President Ronald Reagan's provocative visit to the Bitburg cemetery where he laid a wreath on the graves of Hitler's Wehrmacht soldiers and SS murderers from Oradourg.

The daily said that President Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl ignored extensive protests of the world public, including FRG and U.S. citizens. RUDE PRAVO pointed out that in October 1946 already SS-units were described as a criminal organization by the international military court in Nuernberg in which the United States, too, was represented.

"Reagan won loud applause in the camp of revanchists, who welcomed 'reconciliation' because the Bundeswehr allegedly can adhere to tradition of 'German military heroism', as also FRG Defence Minister Woerner said in a white paper," the newspaper said. It added that not a word was spoken of murders committed by the Nazis as these do not fit into the campaign aiming at preparing the public in West Germany and other West European countries for the possibility of a new world conflict, preparing a path for revision of the results of World War II.

RUDE PRAVO commented also Ronald Reagan's speech at the U.S. military base near the Bitburg cemetery. It said that the U.S. President did not mention immense sacrifices of the people of the Soviet Union and other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition during World War II. On the contrary, he attacked the USSR and other countries whose policy does not correspond to the U.S. Administration's wishes.

BILAK GREETS DOLGIKH-LED SOVIET DELEGATION

LD070918 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] A USSR party and state delegation led by Vladimir Dolgikh, CPSU Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, arrived in Prague today at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government. The delegation will take part in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army.

Also in the delegation are Guriy Marchuk, CPSU Central Committee member and Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and Viktor Lomakin, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

The honored Soviet guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Presidium member and Central Committee secretary; Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Presidium candidate member and Central Committee secretary, and other officials.

JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES SCHEDULED FOR 25-31 MAY

LD032155 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2100 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] A joint exercise of the Central Group of Forces and the Czechoslovak People's Army is to be held on the territory of the CSSR in Usti Labem, Karlovy Vary, Rakovnik, Mlada Boleslav and Liberec Districts from 25 to 31 May. Its aim is to practice coordination between various branches of armed forces. The exercise will involve formations and units of land forces and of the Air Force numbering about 25,000.

NUCLEAR POWER TALKS BEGUN WITH AUSTRIA IN BRNO

LD061852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] On the basis of an agreement between Czechoslovakia and Austria on the amendment to matters connected with nuclear installations close to their common state border, a 3-day round of talks began today in Brno between experts from both countries. The delegations, which are led by Heinrich Gliesnner, the Austrian envoy at the International Atomic Energy Agency, and Jiri Beranek, the chief inspector at the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission, will also visit the nuclear power station at Dukovany.

5 MAY SPEECHES AT MAY UPRISING COMMEMORATION

Kapek Opening Address

LD052224 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1355 GMT 5 May 85

[Speech by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Prague CPCZ Committee leading secretary, at a rally of the youth and working people of Prague and Central Bohemia Region in the Palace of Culture's Congress Hall in Prague to mark the 40th anniversary of the Prague people's 5-9 May uprising -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: I am opening today's festive meeting which is taking place on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Prague people's uprising. I cordially and sincerely welcome you, participants in today's festive meeting. Allow me to welcome a delegation of the central, city, and regional committees of the CPCZ, the Federal Assembly, and the Czech National Council, the Czechoslovak and Czech SR government, the central, city, and regional committees of the National Front, and allow me to welcome most cordially, on behalf of all of us, the head of this joint delegation, Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and Czechoslovak SR president. [applause]

Also allow me to welcome a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak SR National Front Central Committee, the Slovak National Council, and the Slovak SR government led by Comrade Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary. [applause]

I cordially welcome Comrade Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia. [applause] I welcome a Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society delegation led by Nikolay Sychev, its first deputy chairman. [applause] I cordially welcome ambassadors and representatives of socialist and friendly countries. [applause]

Comrade Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech SR premier, will deliver the festive address. I ask him to speak.

Korcak Address

LD052257 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1355 GMT 5 May 85

[Speech by Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech premier at a festive rally of the youth and working people of Prague and Central Bohemia Region in the Palace of Culture's Congress Hall in Prague to mark the 40th anniversary of the Prague people's 5-9 May uprising -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Forty years have elapsed since 5 May 1945, a memorable day, when Prague rose against the hated occupiers. The Czech people's May uprising thus entered its last decisive stage. The glorious Soviet Army's liberation of our capital city and thereby our entire homeland from Hitlerite bondage reached its climax.

The celebrations of this historic event have become an important tradition. They are symbolic of the feelings of joy and respect for all those who fought victoriously for this freedom, a homage we pay to the valiant Red Army, an expression of our resolve to strengthen friendship with the USSR, to fight for peace and happy life. [applause]

The Czech people's May uprising constituted the final stage of the Czech nation's 6-year struggle, which never reconciled itself to the Nazi occupation. Approximately 100,000 combatants took part in it, and 8,000 perished in the clashes with the enemy, which distinguished itself until the last moments by fascist cruelty and barbarism. The patriots' armed revolutionary actions contributed to the gradual liberation of many Morovian and Czech towns from Prerov up to a number of localities in Central Bohemia.

The Prague uprising began in unfavorable conditions. There was a lack of arms, no united leadership, and allied troops were far away. The Communists were conscious of these realities, but nonetheless unhesitatingly placed themselves at its head. People of Prague and patriots from other regions, who came to their assistance, waged a valiant, unequal struggle against a well armed and experienced adversary. The Wehrmacht's most numerous and strongest remnants were concentrated on our territory at that time. The Czech lands were not only an important weapons arsenal for the Nazis, but a particularly important strategic area. One of the last military operations was being played out in the Czech lands at that time, whose outcome to a considerable degree decided postwar development. The issue at stake here was whether the principle agreed upon at the Yalta conference of fascist Germany's unconditional capitulation would be successfully enforced. It is no secret that there were forces within Western allies that attempted to reach an agreement with Hitlerite leaders on account of the USSR.

The Czech people's armed rising was the fruit of the many years of effort of both domestic and foreign-based resistance and mainly the outcome of the CPCZ's purposeful orientation and the mass active antifascist resistance. Selfless illegal work came to fruition, paid for dearly by the execution and martyrdom of tens of thousands of Communists and other patriots. Foreign-based resistance and primarily the Moscow leadership of the CPCZ headed by Comrade Gottwald also made a distinguished contribution. It was made possible by the glorious Red Army's victorious advance and leaned on the confidence of the USSR's strength and the Soviet partisans direct assistance.

The antifascist resistance movement, backed by the network of revolutionary national committees, partisan detachments, and resistance groups in enterprises, culminated in an armed manifestation. The Soviet armies' Prague operation not only brought about the final liberation of all Czechoslovak people, but also foiled the political intentions of both domestic and international reactionary forces. Above all it enabled the democratic-minded strata of our population to take management in their own hands throughout the CSSR's territory. The USSR's liberation role, which saved human civilization, correctly evoked a wave of admiration towards the first socialist state. In this favorable situation, nations of our country, too, freely decided about their future and, headed by the Communist Party, set off on the path that led to socialism's victory in our country. We will never leave this path. We will never forget the Soviet Army's last operation in the World War II European battlefield, the Prague operation, the legendary march of the troops of the 1st, 2d, and 4th Ukrainian Front, which came over the ranges of our northern mountains to help fighting Prague prevent fascists from their destructive activity. This will never be forgotten. [applause]

The Czech people's May uprising victoriously concluded the antifascist national-liberation struggle begun by the Slovak national uprising in August 1944. In Europe World War II ended with the Soviet Army's liberation of Prague on 9 May 1945. All of these events influenced our country's fate. The question of our nations' existence and nonexistence and their coexistence in a united, truely free state was forever solved. Our people were finally rid of fear with regard to the national existence that was threatened for a 1,000 years, and in alliance with the USSR gained a reliable support for state sovereignty.

All of this made it possible to create a social system in harmony with the will of the working class and the vast majority of our population. The historical decisions regarding the principles of our country's further fate were an expression of this will: Never again Munich; to fight against war before it starts; not to allow the renewal of old capitalist orders; to end the rule of capital; to remove the bourgeoise from the nation's leadership and substitute for it the working class as the representative of national interests and social progress; to bring the national and democratic revolution to socialism; to end the dependence on the capitalist West and lean closely on the USSR. These brief slogans clearly and truly expressed the contents of CPCZ policy, corresponded to the historical experiences of our people, and became a compass of ideas and deeds of the generations of that time.

The favorable international situation created by fascism's defeat, the masses' revolutionary activity headed by Communists, the alliance with the USSR, all of this created conditions for the revolutionary processes' further development. Knowledge -- that it is necessary to continue the live traditions of the unity of national interests and social progress, that the orientation towards the socialist future, towards a common path with the USSR are the guarantee of internal and international certainties -- was maturing within the Czech nation.

It was not an easy process. It was class-dependent in individual social strata and was progressing unevenly. It was meeting with a number of illusions and prejudices, above all of a petit bourgeois character. But it was successful thanks to the fact that it was purposefully led by the CPCZ, which was leaning on the truth of Leninism and creatively applying it according to our conditions. In order to assert the orientation towards socialism, it was necessary to pass through a period of political struggle between May 1945 and February 1948. The process was also being concluded in the years of the construction of socialist foundations. And in this case also, it is true that the truths of struggles won in the past have to be constantly explained from the point of view of new experiences, developed further and linked with new tasks. The majority of participants in the May uprising were cognizant even then of its historical importance. But here, too, it is true that the further development enables us to see the essence and meaning of the events that are taking place, distinguishes individual points from a broader context, gives prominence to that which is the most important, and enables one to separate the significant from the less significant. Today we want to recall the exceptional, unrepeatable atmosphere of the glorious victory of truth and justice over lies and injustice. After a passage of time we set ourselves the task to more deeply understand all that was at stake then.

Much has happened since May 1945. New important pages of national and world history have been written. There are fewer and fewer direct participants and the ranks of those who only know events of that time from narrations and textbooks are growing. Such is the law of life; we must reckon with this. The past 40 years confirm the correctness of the conclusions our people drew from World War II. We come back again and again to these costly experiences and the roots of today. They are for us, and for the future generations, a valuable well of knowledge, irreplaceable yardstick of the correctness of ideas, stands, and steps. It is not possible to advance firmly and surely without today's comparison to yesterday, without the feeling of historical responsibility.

Comrades, this year we commemorate the liberation anniversary in a specially significant situation. At the beginning of the second half of the eighties, we are concluding the struggle for the implementation of the 16th congresses' line and the implementation of goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The rhythm of our life will increasingly be influenced by the preparation for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The solution of these tasks has its own important international conditions and ramifications. We are finding ourselves at an important stage of development socialism, at an important crossroad of the worldwide class struggle for peace, security, and disarmament. Under these conditions the anti-imperialist and antiwar, revolutionary and internationalist legacy of 1945 is of special significance.

The socialist countries are facing a demanding task of perfecting all areas of social life and attaining a new qualitative level, they are facing the necessity to make better and broader use of the advantages of the new system, to convert the economy along the path of intensive development, put the forms of socialist management so that they will be in keeping with present-day conditions, and create a reliable foundation for a faster progress. These ideas, about which Comrade Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, spoke at the CPSU Central Committee's recent session also show the way forward to us.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin regarded the concentration of attention on unresolved tasks as the best way of celebrating the revolution. In the spirit of this principle, the anniversary of May 1945 is an opportunity to dwell upon the topicality of its legacy in the present-day conditions, a stimulus to project the historical lessons acquired into the perspective of our country's further development. We welcome the events of 40 years ago in an active, working climate. The loyalty to the revolutionary traditions does not lie in big words and general declarations, nor does it rest in mere reminiscences on the past. Above all, we see it in practical, concrete deeds aimed at fulfilling its living legacy, in creating guarantees that we will proceed successfully along the embarked upon road.

We also think about the legacy of May 1945, when handing over to our successors. New generations are entering life, generations for which socialist gains come as natural and self-evident. This does not mean that one can only rely upon this. On the contrary, it is essential to implant the awareness in the young generation that one cannot proceed without selfless and creative work and increased endeavor. Young people are growing up in incomparably better material conditions. They have been molded by the climate of 4 peaceful decades. They no longer compare reality with the past, but with the highest criteria of socialism, and they are jointly sensitive to harmony between words and actions. By applying these correct principles, we will be creating ever greater opportunities for them. One must never forget what has preceded the socialist present, out of what great sacrifices it has been born, and with whom and against whom we struggled to put the ideals of socialism into practice.

The CPCZ Central Committee headed by Comrade Husak bases its policy on the strength of our socialist revolution's traditions. We deem it as our class, national, and internationalist duty to ensure that they are firmly embodied in the conduct and thinking of millions of our people and that they endure in the memory and deeds of all generations.

Since liberation by the Soviet Army, the CSSR has undergone profound social and economic transformations. Exploitation has been eliminated, industry has been nationalized, agriculture collectivized. Genuine democracy has been established, and the working people have become the responsible stewards and administrators of their own country. Our standard of living is comparable to that of the advanced countries; we have a well-developed industry and productive agriculture. Our health service and education system are among the best in the world.

In our people's thinking and in promoting a socialist way of life as well, we are achieving considerable progress. We possess considerable production resources. We, too, however, have exhausted the opportunities for extensive development.

We are tackling a number of serious problems: We are held back by the slow application of the results of scientific and technical development, excessive production inputs, a high level of power and raw material consumption in production, and serious problems in the sphere of environmental protection.

The complexity of the age we are entering and the immensity of the tasks facing us, represent a difficult test of the firmness of our ideals and strength of our determination to implement these ideals. It is not, nor will it be, easy to contend with this test and come through it honorably. In boosting our economy and living standard to a higher level over the last three 5-year plans, we have created a sound basis for the years to come.

Socialism cannot develop successfully unless its most challenging demands are met, unless the yardsticks corresponding to the conditions of the end of the 20th century are asserted consistently and uncompromisingly. This type of strict approach calls for irreconcilability with all manifestations of complacency, mediocrity, and backwardness. On the other hand, it fully corresponds to the possibilities and goals of our system. It depends, however, on one thing: the ability to promote creatively and consistently all of our system's indubitable advantages and achievements.

A number of long-term matters still remain to be elaborated in connection with the preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress and the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Even today, though, it is beyond doubt that our most important task will be to substantially raise the national economy's output and the quality of production, in the interests of more effectively utilizing the resources we have created, and speeding up scientific and technological progress. The purposeful drive for persistant growth in labor productivity, as the basis for social development, is a task for the whole nation, for all the people. At the same time, it is an expression of our internationalist responsibility, of our contribution to the victory over capitalism in the sphere of economic competition. This means that we must assess our economic results by the yardsticks applied in the rest of the world.

It is not always pleasant to set up such a difficult mirror of our achievements, but there is no other way forward. We do not promise that it will be easy, but we will follow the course we have embarked upon resolutely and consistently. [applause]

Comrades, the national liberation struggle through which our nations contributed to the defeat of Hitlerite fascism laid the basic foundations for our postwar development. It also signified a fundamental watershed in the struggle for the nation's unity. The tragic consequences of the ruling bourgeoisie's policy, which was willing to betray the nation and sell our independence to preserve its class privileges, placed into the fore the issue of the new leading force of our nations. History showed that the bourgeoisie was unable to ensure freedom and the independence of our nations. This task fell to the working class.

A Czech dream was formed in the difficult trials over entire centuries, a longing for national freedom and social justice, state sovereignty, for peace, progress, and secure frontiers. Only after building a new order and finding a firm place side by side with the USSR in the fraternal family of the socialist countries could our country's future and the firm foundation of equality and all-round development of the Czech and Slovak nations in a common state be finally secured.

The struggle to overthrow fascism, this principal enemy of the revolutionary movement and all that is progressive, was simultaneously a struggle waged by the Communist Party for the leadership of the nation.

The CPCZ did not become the leading force by accident, as a result of devious tactics, or by decrees or through pressure, as representatives of the defeated reaction attempted to explain their collapse. Both the political and moral justification and mandate of confidence was given by the people. As the only survivor of dozens of former political parties, it fully and honorably withstood the test in the critical moments of the nation, and the state and also made the biggest sacrifices for the working people's rights. It proved to be, as Bohumir Smeral put it succintly at the time of the party's founding, more than a political party. It became a vanguard of new life. People's hopes and aspirations were focused on it; it succeeded as their mainstay and shield.

To be an example of revolutionary selflessness and modesty, to be an example of principled policy everywhere and in all circumstances, to be a courageous defender of the cause of socialism and an implacable critic of everything that is outmoded, an active creater of new social relations -- all of this constitutes a living legacy for the CPCZ today.

It was necessary against the force of nazism to put up a militant, political, and moral force of the united people. The Communist Party had already laid down the foundations for the unification of all revolutionary, democratic, and patriotic forces of both our nations during the thirties in the struggle to form a broad, antifascist popular front. The working class was the principal force of the national liberation struggle and, with the Communist Party at its head, gave both the content and forms to the antifascist struggle. The Communists maintained a steadfast class position, but did not isolate themselves from the other currents of the resistance, because they strove for a mass, active struggle on the domestic soil where the decisive forces of the nation were.

The Kosice government program rejected the pre-Munich coalition political system and embodied the principle that the new government was to be a government of a broadly-based national front of Czechs and Slovaks. This was a significant victory for the CPCZ, which strove to unite working people since the outset of its existence for a common course against capitalism, reaction, and fascism. This was simultaneously the confirmation of the correctness of the stands of those truly patriotic and progressive forces, which independently of their political affiliation succeeded in guiding themselves by the nation's and peoples' interests.

The notion of the National Front, proven in the struggle against fascism, for the Communist Party was not a tactical matter conditioned by the time. This policy gained such broad support only because it rested on the deep roots in the working people's centuries-long struggles for national and social liberation, because it consciously followed up on the best traditions of the workers' movement.

It was also shown in the conditions of our country that all that truly relates to the people and that is truly democratic in the current epoch logically draws closer to the ideas of scientific socialism, to the Leninist program and practice of building a new society. The policy of the National Front proved itself after May 1945, after February 1948, and also after April 1969. There is no doubt that the vitality of its principles, founded on the indivisible unity of socialism and democracy, will also be proven in the years ahead.

Within the framework of the National Front, both the political parties and social organizations have a great scope for their activities. In common work, they have the opportunities to discharge their social mission and to contribute by their endeavors to the common cause -- socialism.

The experiences of the past 40 years show that the National Front's platform creates good conditions for the genuine application of political rights, freedom, and the citizens' multifaceted interests. The issue is more and more to ensure that it enables a broad exchange of views and constructive criticism, that it becomes an ever more effective base for deepening the participation of citizens in management and administration and a means of combining their joint endeavor.

The struggle of the CPCZ and our socialist state lies in close links with political parties and the social organizations of the National Front. In deepening socialist democracy, we also see in the future a totally irreplaceable instrument of the growth of civic and working activity and comprehensive education of people.

Comrades, one of the main features of the history of our nations of the 20th century is the struggle for the international security and lasting statehood of the independent CSSR. The bourgeois notion of seeking support in the West failed shamefully. We paid too high a price for that notion. The CPCZ has always seen orientation to the East and to the first socialist state in the world, the USSR, as the guaranted of its certainties. [applause]

In the difficult ordeals of World War II, in the Soviet national uprising, and in the memorable May days of 1945 this idea gradually asserted itself in all true patriots. With the conclusion of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance, and Post-War Cooperation in December 1943 came a fundamental turning-point in the foreign policy orientation of the CSSR. This treaty ensured the security of our nations, it rid our people of the fear for their existence, and created favorable conditions for the working class's fight for the future. Comrade Klement Gottwald was right to point out even then that following the liberation of our republic that treaty would provide us with total security from outside forces and would free our hands to allow us to concentrate all our efforts on building a new and, God willing [bohda] happy life in a free and independent CSSR. And that is what happened. Only in alliance with the USSR is it possible to ensure the national and state freedom, the socialist development, the economic prospects and peaceful future of our country. [applause]

Our 6-year struggle with fascist barbarism and the threat of extermination of our nation was a manifestation of true patriotism. Members of the Czech nation fought on many fronts in World War II. With Svoboda's army they marched from Buzuluk to Prague. They sacrificed their lives along with members of other nations in Europe and Africa. Today we pay homage and respect to all those brave people. [applause]

Combatants of many nationalities stood side by side in that internationalist struggle with their weapons in their hands to contribute to the victory of fascism. On CSSR territory, in addition to the graves of our fellow citizens, there are the graves of more than 140,000 sons and daughters of the USSR. Together with them Romanians, Poles, and members of other nations rest in our soil. We honor their memory and we bow to them. [applause]

The bright memory of all those who contributed to the defeat of Hitlerite fascism obliges us not to forget the positive experiences gained from cooperation among the states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. The legacy of those who laid their lives at that time in the fight against fascism and for a peaceful world calls for combining the effort of mankind in the interest of averting an even more horrible threat -- a nuclear war. The jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the smashing of fascism unites the majority of the inhabitants of the whole world in an effort to exclude war as a means of settling disputes.

We support with all our strength the demand that the year of the 40th anniversary of the ending of World War II becomes the year of victory over the threat of new catastrophe.

The history of mankind knows not a small number of long and hard-fought wars. None of them, however, made an impact on the fate of so many nations and caused as much suffering and grief as World War II. Our country was one of the first victims of Hitlerite fascism. The last large military operations in Europe were waged on our territory. We do not forget the horrors of sufferings and misfortunes of 6 years of occupation. We have come to understand the price of peace. After the end of the conflagration of the war, we promised ourselves to do everything possible to safeguard our children and grandchildren, our future generations, from experiencing tragedies of wars. This is also one reason why we embarked on the socialist road.

We can hear on more than one occasion voices on our western frontiers saying that we give excessive attention to the revival of Nazi past, that we are unnecessarily suspicious towards endeavors to justify old crimes, that we overestimate revanchist moods, that we focus too much on the past and are incapable of being magnanimous. These are false accusations! A one-sided view of the situation of our Western neighbors is alien to us. Can anyone be surprised, however, that we follow with attention the developments on the side of the frontiers from where we have been threatened so many times? We remember well how half a century ago a danger arose for the entire human civilization due to adventurers. Spiritual descendents of the adventurous conquerors of Eastern territories have not yet died out; inheritors of crusades against communism are still vocal.

This is why we want to declare openly once again today: We shall not weaken our vigilance against all that would threaten the results of World War II in the future either! [applause] We shall never allow anyone to question under any pretext present-day European realities. We also know that reactionary forces have not vanished from the world, which would like to attempt to redress the then defeat. The 40-year-old struggle has shown that any threat to the fruits of the antifascist struggle and revolutionary gains is aimed at the most fundamental, vital interests of the Czechoslovak people. We shall never forget this lesson. [applause]

We will always stand guard vigilantly over socialism and peace. This principled attitude of ours also found expression in the recent extension of the validity of the Warsaw Pact. The signature of the supreme representative of our state, Comrade Husak, on the relevant document expresses the united will of all our people. [applause]

In the past 4 decades we have acted consistently from the position of the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. In our internal and foreign policy we are guided by the principle that differences in social systems and ideologies are not a reason for enmity, and that every system ought to show its advantages by force of example, and not by force of arms. We are in favor of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation in the interest of progress of the human race, in the interest of fighting hunger and sickness, in the interest of using purposefully the natural wealth of our planet and protecting our environment. All the nations of the world stand to gain through this. [applause]

That is why we fully support the stand of the USSR for the further increase in nuclear arsenals on earth to be halted, and for an end to the plans for the production of space weapons, for prompt preparations to begin on an agreement to reduce the stockpiles of weapons that have been built up. In an attempt to deceive the masses and denigrate the peace policy of the socialist states, the unremitting anticommunists have embarked on the road of grossly distorting the reasons for the outbreak, the nature, the course and the outcome of World War II.

Imperialism is trying to rid itself of the responsibility for the millions of victims of that inferno of war. Proof of this can be seen, for example, in the provocative step by the President of the United States, who is laying a wreath during his visit to the FRG at the tombs of members of the Wehrmacht and of the SS murderers. Using lies and twisting the facts, imperialism is trying to conceal the decisive role of the USSR in defeating mazism.

The truth about World War II, about the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, and about the whole post-war development is an important part of the current fight against imperialism, for peace and the security of the peoples. An objective analysis of the role of the Soviet Army in World War II shows the strength and insuperability of the socialist system, of its economy, and the moral and political unity of the people. This also provides us with a lesson for the present day and for the future.

In the consciousness of the peoples there remains justified pride in averting the mortal danger that fascist barbarism represented for mankind. The ruins of towns and villages have been cleared away, new generations are growing up. The graves of the millions who died are still there to warn us, however. The wounds of the horrors perpetrated in the war still hurt. The loss of lives and cultural assets can never be replaced by anything else. All this warns us to be vigilant, and not to forget the past.

Never again must the old tragedy of Lidice and of the gas chambers be repeated. It is mainly thanks to socialism that Europe has ceased to be a continent of war. Its nations live in the conditions of peaceful cooperation. World imperialism would like to transform Europe into a theater of nuclear war. It is the sacred duty of all of us to exert every effort to ensure that the ideal of a lasting and just peace becomes a dignified monument to those who fell and an irreversible law of mankind. [applause]

Comrades, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the May rising of the Czech people, we recall the simple and unostentatious heroism of the fighters who did what their conscience commanded. In the name of life and with their thoughts on the future, they did not hesitate to sacrify their lives.

The present also needs heroism, heroism in the field of work. Even in the present we shall not do without selflessness and conscious discipline. The upsurge of working and public activity in honor of the 40th anniversary of the May uprising of the Czech people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army demonstrate the strength of the patriotic and internationalist feeling of the working people. By deeds they are expressing the thoughts of the general secretary of the Central Committee of our party, Comrade Husak, and I quote: In fulfilling all tasks the Czechoslovak Communists always have in sight the unity of national and international interests. We approach it with both the awareness of responsibility towards the working class, the people of our country, as well as towards the international communist and workers' movement with the awareness of solidarity with the national liberation and other progressive movements.

The road during the past 40 years has not been an easy walk. We have proceeded in the right direction. We have remained loyal to the legacy of May 1945. We have achieved successes whenever we did not become dizzy from what we achieved, when we did not become boastful, did not let a carefree attitude and the feeling of self-satisfaction get the upper hand, when we did not permit the questioning of socialist principles, but assessed realistically our possibilities, and when we did not pass off a wish for reality.

We have a program corresponding to the progressive traditions and interests of our socialist homeland. We lean on our not small internal resources. We have a reliable friend and loyal ally in the USSR, the states of the Warsaw Pact and in countries that are carrying out the line of socialist and democratic transformations. We can look with confidence and genuine optimism to the years ahead. We shall protect and develop the hard-won values for the benefit of a happy and peaceful life of both the present and future generations, in the interest of further development and flourishing of our beautiful homeland, the CSSR. [applause]

Long live the CPCZ, an organizer of the national liberation struggle and the leading force of our society! [applause]

Long live socialism; long live peace! [applause]

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

LD062156 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] A delegation of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association Central Committee headed by Viliam Salgovic, deputy chairman of the association, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, and chairman of the Slovak National Council, left for Moscow today at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society.

The delegation will be taking part in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism.

BRIEFS

OBZINA, GDR'S REICHELT MEET -- Jaromir Obzina, federal vice premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific, Technological, and Investment Development, and Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for environmental protection and water management, held a working meeting in Karlovy Vary on 29 April. They examined results of the implementation of the conclusions adopted at the talks between both countries' premiers this March, and discussed measures to ensure their further implementation. They also assessed the existing scientific and technological cooperation in this regard and discussed ideas that will intensify it further. They also devoted their attention to measures contained in the 1981 intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in reducing air pollution and factors influencing it. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 29 Apr 85 LD]

VISITING POLISH MINISTER -- Miloslav Boda, CSSR minister of labor and social affairs, held talks in Prague on Monday, 29 April, with Stanislaw Gebala, minister of labor, wages, and social affairs of the Polish People's Republic. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Apr 85 p 2 AU]

EXPANSION OF GAS SUPPLIES -- The Czechoslovak national economy this year will have at its disposal 10,342,000 cubic meters of natural gas and 3,280,000 cubic meters of city gas. According to plan, the city gas distribution network in the Czech lands should supply 740,000 users by the end of the year. This would be an increase of 10,200 users, of which 9,800 would be households. Regarding natural gas, one anticipates 15,900 new users this year. This would increase the number of users in the Czech lands to 996,000. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Apr 85 p 5 AU]

HONECKER, USSR'S DEMICHEV HOLD TALKS IN BERLIN

LD061030 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Today in Berlin Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received a Soviet party and state delegation that arrived in the GDR on Monday. The delegation is led by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and minister of culture. Taking part in the meeting, held in the offices of the Central Committee, were Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Present on the Soviet side were members of the CPSU Central Committee Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov.

Honecker Receives Demichev

LD061218 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1049 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- On Monday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received in the Central Committee offices the party and state delegation from the USSR led by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture. The delegation is taking part in GDR celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people from fascism.

Erich Honecker expressed his joy that a high-ranking Soviet delegation is in the GDR during these significant days.

Petr Demichev conveyed warm congratulations and fraternal greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Erich Honecker expressed thanks for congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hitlerite fascism that the citizens of the GDR mark together with the Soviet people, the fraternal peoples, and millions of people throughout the world. They will never forget that the USSR bore the main burden in smashing criminal fascism, and that it was the USSR who, with the liberation, made a new life possible for our people. The enormous sacrifices of the war, including 20 million Soviet people, are commemorated with reverence and at the same time resolve is strengthened to always honor their legacy.

The GDR has used well the opportunity provided by the historical act of liberation by the fighters of the Soviet Army. Today the GDR is a stable, dynamically developing socialist state that stands firmly alongside the USSR and commits all her potential to the cause of socialism and peace.

The close cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples has, as jointly evaluated the previous day during Honecker's meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow, reached a high level and is being purposefully and comprehensively developed further in accordance with the new requirements of the development of both countries and of the international situation. This is a fundamental component of the plans and the considerations as the 11th SED Congress approaches.

Together with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact member-states, the GDR is consistently pursuing the course of strengthening peace, stopping the arms race, and disarmament. This course offers the only reasonable alternative to confrontation and arms buildup, to the growing danger of a nuclear war. It is necessary to fight with all one's strength against the extension of the arms race into space, to prevent a new world war, before the weapons speak.

In this, the GDR sees a decisive lesson from World War II. In complete agreement with the USSR, the GDR is doing everything in order to strengthen socialism, and to never again permit war to emanate from German soil.

During a subsequent meeting of the Soviet party and state governmental delegation with members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Petr Demichev, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the "40 Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945" medal.

Erich Honecker expressed thanks on behalf of the decorated comrades for the high honor accorded to the members of the SED party leadership. He pledged to devote all future energy strengthening the steadfast fraternal GDR-USSR alliance.

Honecker Presents Awards

LD061617 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1358 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpts] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the German people's liberation, more than 100 personages from the USSR were awarded high state decorations on Monday in Berlin. During a festive event at the Council of State's seat of office, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at the suggestion of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers Presidium, awarded the Scharnhorst Order and the Patriotic Order of Merit. Members of the GDR party and state leadership, as well as the USSR party and governmental delegation staying in the GDR under the leadership of Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, and other Soviet guests were present.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Semen Kurkotkin and Army Generals Petr Lashchenko and Ivan Pavlovskiy were honored with the Scharnhorst Order. Among those receiving the Patriotic Order of Merit is the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General Mikail Zaytsev.

On behalf of the delegation of Soviet veterans of the Great Patriotic War, Army General Petr Lashchenko expressed thanks for the high state decorations of the GDR. They are an expression of reverent commemoration of those Soviet people who gave their lives for the freedom and independence of the first socialist state, an expression of commemoration of those people who have the most valuable thing, their lives, and also for the freedom and independence of the German people, for enduring world peace. It can be quite correctly stated that the communists, all the people of the GDR, highly honor and fulfill the legacy of the selfless fighters against fascism and war. Our parties, peoples and armies, Army General Lashchenko said, are bound by a firm and steadfast friendship. The veterans of the Great Patriotic War also will not spare their energies in the future of further secure and deepen this cooperation.

Speaks at Ceremony

LD061918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1526 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- On the occasion of the honoring of Soviet personalities with high state decorations of the GDR, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, said:

It moves me deeply to welcome you to the GDR on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of our people and to honor you with high state decorations. Through them, our people say welcome to battle comrades from the Land of Lenin, who did not spare their lives in the Great Patriotic War for their and for our freedom.

They fought in the ranks of the historical Red Army, which, on the decisive front of World War II, smashed the fascist occupants in mighty battles, rich in sacrifices, and hoisted the banner of victory above the Berlin Reichstag. Even in the first hours of victory they shared their bread with our liberated people. They stood at our side as we began to lay the foundations of a new order of society. The development and growth of the GDR is not conceivable without the proletarian internationalism, the friendship, and the brotherhood of the CPSU and of all the Soviet people.

The deeds of the Soviet heroes will always remain alive in the memory of our people. We shall never forget the 20 million dead of the USSR and the victims of all peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition who fell in the struggle for the liberation of humanity from the brown barbarism. Victory in this struggle opened for our people the historic chance for a new start. We made use of this. On German soil also, socialism has a firm foothold forever. Under the leadership of the SED, there arose, in a broad alliance of the working class with all strata, a politically stable, economically dynamic state that is recognized worldwide. GDR citizens rightly mark the day on which the door to true freedom and humanity was thrown open as the day of liberation.

At the start of this year, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front called on our people to worthily prepare for the 40th anniversary of victory and liberation. Many thousands of collectives made 8 May an occasion for high obligations in socialist competition, in order to strengthen socialism by their deeds at work and to support our peace policy. In numerous letters from enterprises, cooperatives, scientific and cultural institutions, brigades and collectives report to the Central Committee of our party that they have kept their word. Many have achieved more than 1 day's plan advantage. With their performances, workers at the same time affirm the indestructible fraternal alliance with the land of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Everywhere in the GDR, dear friends and comrades, you can sense that friendship toward your homeland, and honoring commemoration of its heroic soldiers and officers is a matter close to our hearts. This is passed on from generation to generation. Our Young Pioneers and Thaelmann Pioneers caringly tend the graves of the Soviet sons and daughters who fell in the struggle for freedom. Youth brigades proudly bear the names of Soviet heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

Citizens of our republic now thankfully commemorate their liberators in parishes, villages, and towns. At Seelow Heights and in the parishes of the Oderbruch, demonstrations commemorated the fighters who, on 16 April 1945, began the last battle against fascist imperial capital and victoriously ended it in the first days of May.

At moving rallies in the memorials of fascist concentration camps and prisons, former prisoners from many countries of Europe bared their heads together with the citizens of the GDR in commemoration of their Soviet liberators. In Torgau on the Elbe, war veterans from the USSR and the United States met at the historic point of the meeting of Soviet and American troops during the last days of the war 40 years ago. In the spirit of the anti-Hitler coalition, they affirmed their joint efforts for peace, security, and cooperation of the peoples. The message of greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the participants in the Torgau meeting met with great approval: "Not enmity and discord, but rather understanding and cooperation of the countries and peoples must serve as orientation for humanity."

That is also the unerring position of the GDR. Everything must be done to avert a nuclear inferno. In this sense we commit ourselves to stopping the nuclear arms race. Reason, calculability, and realism are characteristic for our policy. Preparations for the 40th anniversary of victory and liberation have again made clear to the whole world the desire for peace of the people of the GDR with which this policy is in complete accord. War must never again emanate from German soil, only peace.

Dear Soviet friends and guests, in your ranks I see many known faces. Former colleagues of the Soviet military administration, who helped in all areas to get social life going again, are among you, former members of the Komsomol in the uniform of the Soviet Army who as young officers accompanied our antifascist youth committees and the foundation of the FDJ with their advice, former culture officers who helped million of Germans to acquire the rich treasures of world culture. You all are battle comrades from that time when a start was made in the construction of a new, better Germany. This new, the socialist, Germany is a reality in the GDR. It has sealed the friendship with the USSR for all time.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and I emphatically affirmed the fraternal alliance of our parties, states, and peoples at our meeting yesterday in Moscow. This meeting, as well as honoring the great son of the German people and internationalist Ernst Thaelmann and the opening of the memorial to German antifascists in Krasnogorsk, revealed in the deepest way the links that bind our parties, states, and peoples. For the benefit of both our peoples, we shall further deepen our cooperation in strengthening socialism and in the interests of peace during the coming years and decades. With the realization of the "Long-Term Program of Cooperation in Science, Technology, and Production until the Year 2000," we approach new horizons of our common ties.

Dear Soviet friends, you have a great personal share in the growth of the friendship of our peoples. It is a particular pleasure for me, at the suggestion of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers Presidium, to award you the Scharnhorst Order and the Patriotic Order of Merit. We thank you for your unforgotten contribution in the smashing of Hitlerite fascism and your advice in the establishment of a new social order on German soil.

I congratulate you very warmly on the honors and wish you new successes in your activity, health, and well-being for you and your relatives. May you experience many unforgettable hours of friendship in our country, where you stood 40 years ago as liberators.

Presents Toast at Banquet

LD061959 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- At a festive banquet in honor of meritorious Soviet citizens and German antifascists in the State Council building, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave the following toast:

It is an expression of the fraternal links between our Marxist-Leninist parties, our states, and peoples if at this festive hour Soviet liberators and German antifascists meet on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people. You dear friends and comrades fought shoulder to shoulder in the ranks of the Red Army or in the hinterland of the enemy. In the darkest period of German history, in the most difficult years of the USSR, your example of community in the frontline trenches and the partisan units shines out.

The German antifascists at the side of their Soviet class brothers, just as their comrades working illegally in fascist Germany, in the prisons and concentration camps and in exile, held high the reputation of the German people. Their steadfastness, their courage and their certainty of the future became an example for generations. Hitlerite fascism was never able to smash the class alliance between the best sons of our people and the first workers' and peasants' power in the world, the USSR. Thus the young German communist Walter Husemann wrote to his father in 1943 before his execution: "I die remaining what I was in life, a class fighter. Better to die for the USSR than to live for fascism. Rather death with honor under the executioner's axe than a life of shame under fascism." For us, dear comrades, the day of victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people will always remain a day of remembrance of those friends and comrades-in-arms who went to their death so that millions of people could regain their freedom and human dignity.

Our friendship with the USSR has a long tradition. Even in the fascist imprisonment we were sure that the future belonged to the Land of the Soviets, that in the struggle of life and death it would be victorious. Stalin, as Ernst Thaelmann predicted, broke Hitler's neck. You, dear friends and comrades, fought together to smash Hitlerite fascism and were victorious. We express to you our heartfelt gratitude and respect. As a result of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and postwar development, the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil was born. In this we have fulfilled the legacy of all those who, through their deeds, rescued the peoples from barbarism and cleared the path to a bright future. Your meetings with GDR citizens reaffirms this again and again. Your legacy is in good hands.

As you know, I had a meeting yesterday in Moscow with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. We were able to draw up a very positive balance sheet of the relations between our parties, states, and people. The Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Between the GDR and the USSR, concluded in October 1975, is showing its worth in life. We are uniting our material resources and intellectual potential in science, technology, and production for the benefit of both nations. This strengthens socialism and simultaneously the foundations of our peace policy. Contacts and relations between enterprises and institutions of our countries are developing with increasing diversity. The results of my Moscow meeting with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev fill us with deep satisfaction. They support the successful preparations of the 11th SED Congress.

We are in agreement to continue to do everything to prevent a nuclear inferno on earth and the militarization of space. That is and remains the most important task of the present. The GDR supports fully and completely the actions of the USSR at the Geneva negotiations with the United States. The peace initiatives proposed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev are constructive offers to promote mutual trust and to achieve results in the interest of a peaceful future among nations.

Dear friends and comrades, dear comrades-in-arms, let me thank you once more from my heart for everything you have done and are doing for friendship between our nations.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA CONCLUDES BUDAPEST VISIT

Received by Kadar

LD061243 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] As one of the stops on his East European tour, Daniel Ortega, the Nicaraguan head of state, has been the guest of Hungary this weekend. At his talks conducted with Hungarian leaders, bilateral relations and topical issues of the international situation were discussed, with special regard to the American embargo measures against Nicaragua, announced this week. The Hungarian leaders assured the leader of the Central American country of their full solidarity and support.

Daniel Ortega was also received by Janos Kadar.

Interviewed by MTI

LD061146 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI) -- Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, currently on a short working visit to Budapest, gave an interview to MTI news agency Sunday evening.

He pointed out: "At present Nicaragua lives the period of increasing internal social and economic tension, which is the direct consequence of the aggression against the country. Our people dearly pays and sacrifices many lives in the protection of revolutionary achievements. Our compatriots -- workers, peasants, technical workers, young people, women, old and children -- fell victim to terror actions carried out by armed groups with external support. I would like to stress that every imperialist attempt aimed at bringing Nicaragua to heel, will meet the devoted resistance of our people.

"We have recently achieved considerable military results. We forced counter-revolutionary groups back to Honduras in many regions. The greatest battles are going on along the Honduran border. The enemies of the Sandinista Army are not simple armed gangs, but, considering their trainings, organization, equipment and command, they are armed counter-revolutionary forces, which can be called a real army," stated Daniel Ortega and stressed: "The Sandinista Front makes special efforts to strengthen the internal situation in the country. Since its establishment it has been making efforts for the foundation of national unity. We are making efforts to mobilize the nation for the protection of the motherland, independence and the achievements of self-government and rally all social and political forces of the nation. It has to be admitted that a right social stratum and leftist extremists elements still exist. It is strange but they represent the same political stand and oppose the revolutionary progress. Thereby these forces become the internal means of the political and ideological diversion of imperialist aggressors."

"It is obvious that some groups act at external order and strive to open an internal front in cooperation with the counter-revolutionary groups which carry out armed actions. It is an important task of the Sandinista Front to force these social forces to make final decision. We do not want them to follow Sandinista ideas, but expect them to act in the spirit of national consciousness, that is to be patriots when independence and self-government are at stake.

"When imperialist aggression increases, the masses and the people organize protection with a great impetus, and these forces have also to recognize our real social task. Those who continue to support the enemy, will have to bear the consequences."

On the situation developed in the wake of the U.S. embargo, Daniel Ortega stated: "Several Latin American countries expressed solidarity with Nicaragua after the announcement of U.S. punitive measures. It deserves attention that Latin American solidarity is increasing in the region. The peoples of Latin America condemn the United States' measures against Nicaragua. Only isolated voices can be heard in the support of these steps. So far only the Honduran and the Salvadoran Governments supported the embargo. The truth is that these countries' governments are the means of imperialist policy.

"In this serious situation," stated Daniel Ortega, "Nicaragua receives a very important assistance from Latin America, Europe and the community of the socialist countries. The Arab countries, Iran, and other countries, including Canada and Australia, also support us. We receive assistance from all over the world and we are convinced that international public takes a right view of the situation created by the blockade against us.

"The United States pursues a thoroughly schemed policy against the Nicaraguan revolution. Over the past four years they organized actions against us one after the other. The announcement of the embargo is one of the firmest steps in the imperialist scheme. Now it aims at our economic isolation, but it also includes the attack of its mercenaries, then after political isolation, it deploys its own forces. They want to implement this adventurist policy against the will of international public."

In conclusion Daniel Ortega appreciated Hungarian-Nicaraguan relations, stressing that, as during his last year's visit, now he exprienced the Hungarian people's solidarity in the struggle of the Nicaraguan people. "We are pleased with that the Hungarian people offer a fraternal hand to Nicaragua," stated Daniel Ortega in the interview given to MTI.

Departs Budapest

LD061137 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpt] Budapest, May 6 (MTI) -- Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, who paid a brief working visit to Hungary on the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, left Budapest on Monday.

MILITARY, SOVIETS JOIN IN LIBERATION COMMEMORATION

Olah Visits Soviet Troops

LD031933 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 3 (MTI) -- Colonel General Istvan Olah, minister of defence, and members of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defence, visited one of the higher units of a guard of the Soviet Southern Army Group Temporarily Stationed in Hungary, on Friday at the invitation of the army group's headquarters on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Colonel General Konstantin Kochetov, commander of the army group, welcomed the Hungarian generals and officers at the higher unit awarded with the Red Banner Order of Merit, and the Suvorov and Kutuzov Orders of Merit.

Istvan Olah met the officers, warrant officers, soldiers and their relatives at the cordial meeting and then studied the life and training of soldiers. He visited the cultural establishments and a demonstration on a nearby training field.

Soviet Veterans Arrive

LD052025 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI) -- A delegation of Soviet veterans arrived in Budapest Sunday. Officers and soldiers of the liberation war are to take part in ceremonies to be held on the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The delegation was welcomed by Major General Laszlo Abel, political chief of staff of the Frontier Guard and member of the Presidium of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society.

Memorial Session Held

LD061954 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 6 (MTI) -- A memorial session was held Monday in the Hungarian Ministry of Defence under the title "Historic Significance of Victory Over Fascism and the Decisive Role of the Soviet Union in Achieving Victory". Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chief of staff and deputy defence minister, gave a lecture and several lecturers appreciated the role of the Red Army in Hungary's liberation.

The memorial session was attended by several members of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defence, and Colonel General Nikolai Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty, and Colonel General Konstantin Kochetov, commander of the Soviet Southern Army troops temporarily stationed in Hungary.

Soviet Commander Decorated

LD062034 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] On the occasion of Victory Day, Colonel General Konstantin Kochetov, commander of the Soviet Southern Group of Forces temporarily stationed in our country, has been decorated in Budapest. The general was presented with the emblem adorned with a golden wreath of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society by Antal Apro, chairman of the society, in recognition of his efforts aimed at deepening Hungarian-Soviet friendship.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING GROUP MEETS IN BUDAPEST

LD062206 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The main aim of Hungary's economic policy continues to be the strengthening of her balance of trade and reduction of her debt.

This was stressed by Matyas Timar at a Budapest conference of leaders of the International Association of Agricultural Banks and noted financial experts. The chairman of the Hungarian National Bank emphasized that conditions must be created which favor more profitable sectors rather than less efficient ones. The further development of the banking system will continue in the coming period and smaller financial institutions will also be given a greater role.

Deputy Minister of Finance Peter Medgyessy announced that the population, like enterprises, already owns 1 billion forints' worth of bonds, and it can be expected that the share of bonds may reach 3 to 4 percent of total investment costs. Minister of Agriculture and Food Jeno Vancsa listed the achievements of agriculture, paying special attention to the significance of the presence of several sectors, enterprise independence, and financial incentives. The managing director of Credit Agricole of Paris urged the abandonment of protectionist policies in developed countries in the international food and agriculture products market, and the improvement of agriculture in the developing world.

PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRAGUE CELEBRATIONS

LD061953 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) -- A Budapest party delegation left for Prague on Monday on the invitation of the Prague Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The delegation, headed by Gabor Borbely, secretary of the Budapest party committee, is to attend celebrations on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Prague.

TRADE UNION GROUP HOLDS TALKS IN LISBON

LD062001 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Lisbon, May 6 (MTI) -- A Hungarian trade union delegation, headed by Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Trade Unions (SZOT), held talks in Portugal, from 2 to 6 May. SZOT and the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers (CGPT-IN) signed a two year cooperation agreement.

The representatives of Portuguese and Hungarian workers expressed their concern over the present tense international situation, particularly in Europe. They appreciated the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, and emphasized that the atmosphere of confidence between states should be restored and the danger of confrontation reduced.

They expressed anxiety over the Reaganite space armament plans which endanger mankind and the endeavour to involve the Western European states. The trade unions assured the trade union movements that they give their every support to the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, fascism and racism.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 2000 GMT on 3 May 85 adds: "Sandor Gaspar has met Alvaro Cunhal in Lisbon. The MSZMP Politburo member and president of the National Trade Union Council, and the general secretary of the PCP discussed relations and the situation of the international workers' movement."]

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OPENS 145TH SESSION

LD061948 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 6 (MTI) -- The 145th session of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences opened in Budapest, Monday. The session is reporting on the work of five years and electing officials and members. On opening the Presidium included Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lenard Pal, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, President Janos Szentagothai, and Acting President Istvan Lang.

Opening the session Janos Szentagothai stated that over the past five years the academy had concentrated its efforts on the development of rapidly marketable products. It has become obvious, however, that the main task of academic institutes, the study of fundamental scientific issues, cannot remain even temporarily in the background. Foreign processes and licences that often prove obsolete cannot help us catch up with the advanced industrial states and can even hinder the widening of the technological gap. No fundamental change can be expected until Hungary produces its own technologies based on research. The most successful and timely inventions of basic research will not be put into practice without encouragement by the economic and social mechanism. Researchers must provide economic management with appropriate scientific analyses and predictions, and give assistance in the recognition of distortions and appropriate means of regulation.

Istvan Lang reported that from 1980 to 1983 academic institutes published 700 books and 10,500 scientific papers, 3,500 abroad. The number of Hungarian patents increased. Research schemes have proved to be efficient both from scientific and socio-economic aspect. In accordance with the national conception for the 7th Five-Year Plan, priority will be given to research in materials, biology and social sciences. Priority will be given to basic technical research, mainly material and energy saving processes, and further use of electronics, microelectronic processes and biotechnology. Efforts will be made to develop the infrastructure of research, and encouragement given to the development of research centres, the establishment of innovating societies, and the joint stock of instruments of research institutes, universities and companies. Less efficient fields will be discouraged. At present the academy maintains bilateral relations with 47 foreign partners, including 21 socialist institutes. The academy is to continue to give utmost priority to scientific cooperation with the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, Istvan Lang stressed.

"During the preparations for the 13th HSWP Congress the dialogue between policy and science has explored important crucial issues of development," said Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP CC and deputy prime minister, in his address.

"First of all we must further stabilize the balance and improve the adaptability of the economy to further economic development and the living standard. The present economic situation and the foreseeable external conditions do not allow for rapid change."

Laszlo Marothy stated "We expect to develop CMEA cooperation, and strengthen economic relations with the socialist countries and the Soviet Union that provides security and serves further development. It is particularly important to further streamline the economic management system. Achievements in the enforcement of the social aspect of science are important as the relation of policy and science is based on principles that have stood the test of time. The freedom of research is honoured. We regard it is a priority for such principles to be enforced and the necessary conditions ensured for science to take its place in the future."

REACTION TO U.S. DIPLOMATS' EXPULSIONS CONTINUES

U.S. Embassy Air Service Ended

LD061836 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] In connection with the unjustified decision of the U.S. Government on 3 May to expel four employees of the Polish diplomatic and consular service, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 6 May lodged a sharp protest with the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. In the protest it is stated that the expulsion of the Polish diplomats was groundless and unjustified as they did not violate any laws or their status. The decision of the U.S. authorities is of purely retaliatory character following the expulsion of two U.S. diplomats who on 1 May took part in an illegal demonstration in Krakow-Nowa Huta. The expulsion of three consuls of the PRR's general consulate in Chicago will seriously impede the normal functioning of this office and normal service to the Polish and American citizens using the consulate. In the current situation which arose for the Polish diplomatic offices in the United States following the U.S. authorities' 3 May decision and also in light of the general situation which exists in Polish-American relations resulting from the U.S. Administration's policy against Poland, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has informed the U.S. authorities that permission has been withdrawn for the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw to use the special and unilateral privilege of maintaining regular air courier service to Warsaw which has ensured, up to now, regular supplies for the embassy and provided more convenient travel facilities for U.S. diplomatic couriers and U.S. Embassy personnel. This privilege was granted to the United States in 1957. In its note of 10 September 1957 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw stated that use of a courier plane would be advantageous for the embassy in performing its increased tasks resulting from the expansion of relations between the two countries. As it is known, for over 3 years these relations, through no fault of Polish authorities, have been drastically curtailed.

Such convenient facilities have not been granted to any other foreign diplomatic office in Warsaw. Continuation of the special privileges would be difficult to reconcile with discriminatory treatment encountered daily by our country from the U.S. Administration. This continues to find expression in maintaining the main economic restrictions, a ban on political contacts, attempts to interfere with the internal affairs of our country, and application of threats and aggression by propaganda.

U.S. Retaliation Criticized

LD061515 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 6 May 85

["Papers on U.S. Retaliation Measures" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 6: "The pace in which the U.S. strives to destroy its bilateral international relations with Poland forced the U.S. Administration to employ the principle of geometrical progression in diplomacy." ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said today.

"The case of the two Americans who openly violated international norms, conventions and the Polish law indicates that the United States does not intend to stop using international plane [as received] to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

"The decision by the U.S. Administration to expel four Polish diplomatic and consular staffers proved only the principle of ill-will that recently dominated the entirety of Washington's relations with Warsaw.

In conclusion the Army paper remarked that "the role of geometrical progression ('four-for-two') started binding in practices of the Washington Administration for good, but it operates in the wrong direction and promotes the bad cause", it stressed.

The government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA said this on the case of the two American diplomats:

"No sovereign state in the world can allow so openly hostile activity on its territory. Thus, the authorities of the Polish People's Republic were fully entitled not only to warn the U.S. against the continuation of unfriendly policy but also to expel U.S. diplomats from Poland for not observing basic norms.

"The Polish authorities do not intend to let themselves be provoked and neither will they take actions to further deteriorate mutual relations. At the same time, they reserve themselves the right to make decisions on further conduct towards the U.S. The basic principle in this area will be respect for the interests of the Polish nation and security of its state," RZECZPOSPOLITA said.

POLITBURO HEARS REPORTS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS

LD061834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The most important event in Poland today was a session of the party Central Committee Politburo. The Politburo familiarized itself with a report on the Warsaw meeting of the leaders of the parties and states of the Warsaw Pact on 26 April and fully approved the activities of the Polish delegation. It was stressed that in the present international situation the unanimous decision of the Warsaw Pact states on extending the treaty is of fundamental importance for the security of the states of the socialist community, for strengthening world peace, for Poland's vital interests, and for ensuring Poland's security and the inviolability of its borders, particularly in view of the fact that revisionist and revanchist tendencies have become more pronounced in the FRG. The treaty creates conditions for peaceful and creative work by the Polish nation and for the successful implementation of the tasks of socialist construction.

The Politburo took cognizance of the results of the bilateral talks held on 27 April in Warsaw between Wojiech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev. It was also informed of the talks that Jozef Czyrek had with Konstantin Rusakov and of the talks that Stefan Olszowski had with Andrey Gromyko. The results of the talks were fully approved and their great importance for the development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between Poland and the USSR was stressed.

The Politburo assessed the celebration of May Day. The May Day festivities were held in a good sociopolitical atmosphere throughout the country with the public taking part, and in particular with the working class and young people taking part. It is estimated that despite the unfavorable weather, about 7 million people took part in demonstrations in the country as a whole. Minor street incidents caused in several towns by forces hostile to the socialist state were unable to ruffle the festive atmosphere and political importance of the workers' holiday.

The staging of festivities connected with the 40th anniversary of People's Poland was also assessed and familiarization with a report on Days of Soviet Culture in Poland was effected.

The Politburo has adopted material for the 19th plenum of the party Central Committee to be held on 13 and 14 May.

RAKOWSKI ON MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS, U.S. OFFICIALS

AU060955 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 May 85 p 2

[PAP report: "The Strengthening of Social Calm in Poland; Deputy Premier M.F. Rakowski on the 1 May Celebrations"]

[Text] PAP has asked Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, to comment on the 1 May holiday. The deputy premier said:

The parades and other circumstantial gatherings have generally been larger than last year, even though the weather was not too kind. There was heavy sleet in several instances. In Warsaw, too, it was cold and the good sun broke through the clouds only rarely. I marched in the Warsaw parade and then watched it pass by for several hours. One could observe without difficulty a relaxed mood among the marchers -- or, as young people would say, "loose." While watching the ranks of people going past, people who were free after all and not forced to take part, I thought about the fact that these people were neither carefree, nor unanimous in their thinking, nor uncritical. Many of them have difficult lives and often justified pretensions toward many evil phenomena which are encountered almost every day. Therefore this was not a parade of triumphant people happily marching through the country's capital. And yet this relaxed mood, together with smiles, was visible on the faces of many people. One could see what may be described as internal looseness.

Since this is how I felt, what caused this spiritual state? The answer that most of the capital and most of the country's society want social calm, law, and order and dislike all adventurist activities is without doubt correct, but not complete. Having seriously observed the social moods, I have reached the conclusion that regardless of the daily troubles and sometimes very difficult living conditions experienced by some working people and most pensioners, a desire for at least a morsel of optimism is growing among society, and this desire has maybe not been noticed yet. Considerable sections of society are already tired of what I once called the "crisis philosophy." I think this spiritual state has also been reflected in the 1 May parades. Mass participation in the 1 May holiday and a relaxed mood are signs of a return to normality. And normality is a mixture of various attitudes, ranging from pessimism to optimism, from shrugging helplessly to faith in one's own strength and nation. All the more so because progress in rebuilding the economy which was ruined by the 1981 crisis and destruction is visible to the naked eye.

I noted with particular satisfaction that many more schoolchildren took part this year than in previous years. This is a fact full of optimism. It stems from this that these young people do not want a "blank space in their curricula vitae." They are not succumbing to the influence of discontented persons, nor to the opponents of socialism, who have been trying to get through to the young people for several years and divert them onto the sideroad of senseless resistance. Resistance? Against whom: themselves, their fatherland, which guarantees them solid knowlege and work?

In several Polish cities, there were also efforts to organize a counter-rally, including in Warsaw, in the Zoliborz district. The organizers of these were well-known opponents of socialism who consider themselves the heirs of "Solidarity," though in their activity the chief part is played not by their origin but by the disproportion between themselves and the Western political forces that are trying to renew conflicts in Poland. The attempts to disrupt the 1 May holiday did not succeed. The petty disturbances here and there showed that their organizers are losing more ground each year.

One could dismiss these incorrigible hooligans with a wave of the hand and ignore them were it not for certain circumstances.

In 1981 these same people who today are calling for counter-rallies and who regard themselves as the real teachers of how to celebrate 1 May refused to take part in parades. What is more, they passed resolutions to be absent. What can one call ethics like this? Today I was given a handout with a white-red banner bearing the name "Solidarity," beside which was the date 1 May, 1985, a man with a clenched fist, and the following inscription against a map of the country: "The fist will close and you will be crushed when we move in for our final battle." This is the utmost in cynicism. On the one hand they announce hatred toward socialism and its ideology and traditions, and on the other hand, pardon the expression, they steal the symbols of the most glorious workers holiday.

Those who have tried to organize counter-rallies not for the first time know very well that their possibilites of gaining wider support from society are shrinking with each passing year. And still they are not giving up. For the sake of what interests do they behave like this? I think there are two reasons. First, a desire to prove to themselves that they exist, are active, and that all is not yet lost. And second, a desire to convince their political and financial power givers that they should not be deserted. Western cameras are always in the right place, this year as well. Neither will there ever be a shortage of journalists who see triple. If necessary, they are capable of turning a several hundred-strong group of doubtful "workers" into a 10,000-strong crowd of dock workers. No problem.

The participation of two American diplomats at the head of a miniparade, which the conspirators managed to organize in Nowa Tluta, is adopting the status of a symbol. In order to furnish proof that the Poles are against their own authorities, the U.S. Government is pouring heavy money into the open and underground conspiracy; financing grants and bursaries; and inciting, instigating, and expanding "Free Europe" and the "Voice of America." As it turns out, however, all this is not enough. I wonder what made the diplomats take part in this antigovernment demonstration? Maybe they wanted to "establish a frequency"?

This year's 1 May holiday and mass participation in parades and circumstantial events has to be regarded as a serious sign that social calm in our country is strengthening.

REAGAN'S BITBURG VISIT SEEN CONDONING SS CRIMES

Newspapers Comment

LD061732 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 6 May 85

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Warsaw, May 6 -- "Never will Ronald Reagan erase this scene from his political biography," ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote today. Excerpts:

"He committed so repulsive an act that it is incomprehensible in its political and moral indifferentism. He united against himself millions of people holding different political views both in the U.S. and Western Europe and the wave of indignation that he caused must have made Kohl and his fellow citizens aware that history must not be distorted for any political reasons.

"Reagan wanted to consciously make an attempt to absolve heirs to the Third Reich, that is, the FRG, from moral and political responsibility for the crimes of genocide that have been and continue to be symbolized by the Waffen-SS. Reagan tried to do this at the expense of tightening military cooperation within NATO and further activating the Bundeswehr in this alliance, and at the price of Bonn's even broader participation in pursuing the U.S. armaments policy in Western Europe.

"President Reagan's spectacular gesture caused an effect, reverse than planned, in the consciousness of Europeans and Americans and brought about universal recollection of the crimes of nazism and equally almost universal condemnation of these crimes. But the world got also convinced how far the official America is ready to go to pursue its imperial military goals. In this sense, the wreath in Bitburg was a dangerous act and a sign of policy that must arouse gravest concern particularly in Poland," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

In the same connection, special correspondent of the RZECZPOSPOLITA government daily in Bonn wrote:

"The victims of Nazi genocide, who survived the hell, protest against putting torturers and victims on the same footing.

"Reagan and his aides made the decision motivated by political needs and not by the requirements of historic truth. And those who could not put themselves up with a thought that the American President made a calculated and politically motivated gesture protested and will continue to protest against that fact for a long time to come.

"Both sides used the visit to Bitburg for their ends, but world opinion was not misled, as is testified to by first commentaries that came to Bonn from everywhere."

Seen Strengthening Revanchists

LD062003 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The President of the United States is the first Western leader to put murderers on the same footing as their victims. The President's gesture is a serious political choice in the context of the revival of forces which history has cast aside and condemned. These views were being printed out on telex messages coming in from all over the world today and were being expressed by people who managed to escape a Hitlerite death. Voices from Poland are included in the voices of indignation. Ordinary citizens and Sejm deputies, members of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and ZBOWID, and party and nonparty people are talking about the presidential scandal. This is a subject of discussion at factories, shop lines, and in trams.

In the so-called declaration of the seven leaders in Bonn, published on the anniversary of the end of the war, the words "fascism" or "Hitlerism" have not been used once. President Reagan, by honoring SS-men and Konrad Adenauer, has given an absolution of sins not only to murderous formations but also to revanchism and pan-Germanization. For us, this is not only a moral matter but also a political matter. Many official representatives of political spheres in the FRG continue to this very day to repeat after Adenauer not "Slask" but "Schlesien", not "Gdansk" but "Danzig", and not "Wroclaw" but "Breslau". However, not a single Pole can fail to notice this and it does not matter whether he is a believer or not.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES MODEL WORKERS ON MAY DAY EVE

AU061210 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Speech by State Council Chairman Henry Jablonski at a medal award ceremony for model workers at the Belvedere Palace in Warsaw on 30 April]

[Text] We are gathered on the eve of the 1 May holiday, which the working masses of many states and nations are going to celebrate together with us.

However, the character of this holiday will be varied, depending on the social system and the importance of the place occupied by the workers class in it. In some countries it is a day in which to review the forces ready to wage a liberation struggle and a day of hope for a future victory. In others where the people have assumed power, it is a day of homage to work, the source and measure of human values; of remembrance of those who gave their lives for their class and nation; of examination of the road which has been followed; of pride in one's achievements; of consideration of the external and internal conditions for further action; and of the tasks it is necessary to perform in order to honorably fulfill one's managerial duties for the chief force of progress.

We will speak about this during gala ceremonies. Tomorrow we will hear the speech of the chief party spokesman, the first secretary of its Central Committee; and we will display our strength and cohesion in parades and rallies. Allow me, however, as the host of today's meeting, to recall in a few words how 1 May celebrations mirror various stages of the history of the workers class and its political movement.

Eighty years ago, in 1905, the Polish workers class, still small and living under difficult conditions but aware of its historic role, possessed an ambition to achieve its national and social liberation. In the part of Poland that was annexed to Russia, it combined with the heroic proletariat of the entire tsarist empire. This is also expressed in the 1 May celebrations. Workers blood once reddened the sidewalks of our capital. The tsarist army broke up the march of the "heroic proletariat of heroic Warsaw" with bullets. There were several dozen killed, and a great number wounded.

This time the Russian proletariat, and the Polish proletariat with it, did not win the battle. But this great "dress rehearsal" was not in vain. The Bolshevik Party, the chief force of revolution, drew the essential conclusions from it. In 1917 tsardom collapsed and the first socialist state arose. The prison gates also opened up for the Polish nation. However, this was a shaky independence, and the workers class had to continue struggling for its social liberation. Then war and occupation came.

But when 40 years had elapsed since May 1905, the celebrations of the workers holiday were completely different. War was still on, but the final triumph was already visible, and in the liberated country the workers class led the nation in removing the ruins and building a new life. The oldest people here remember those times very well. It was difficult, very difficult, and yet that 1 May was joyous despite everything. The sacrifice of the proletarian warriors for liberation was not in vain. The Polish worker took power into their own hands in his own country.

And once again 40 years have elapsed, difficult years of building a new system. The Polish workers class may look back on these years with pride. Most of all, the workers class itself has grown in strength. It has become the nation's largest class. In alliance with the peasants and intelligentsia, it has thoroughly changed the country's economic face and is producing an enormous part of the national income, whereas its party is fulfilling a leading role in building a system of social justice and steering the life of the people and their state.

There have been mistakes in these 40 years and even conflicts, but nothing and no one may question the weight of the transformations and the nation's great economic, social, and cultural advancement. Neither can anyone present another, better program than the one whose source is a close connection between the country's chief political force and its base -- the workers class.

This is how the historic resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the concepts of the economic reform and the entire process of democratizing the system of exercising authority were born.

The success of these great undertakings of historic significance depends to a huge extent on the workers class and on its ability to make proper assessments of the present, as well as on essential conditions, for it to achieve its strategic goals.

The teachings of Vladimir Lenin remain an invaluable help in this essential choice of paths and methods of action, for his words about the need for a strong state authority, without which it is impossible to defeat the enemies of the workers class and build a socialist economy, have lost nothing of their validity. That is why he also said: "In a proletarian state of a transitory nature, the utlimate goal of every workers class action may only be the strengthening of the state."

We must not forget about this even for one moment because this teaching contains the most correct criterion by which we may determine who and what serves the workers class and nation, and what paralyzes the forces capable of overcoming all difficulties and guaranteeing development and progress.

From this point of view as well we must assess what is good and what is bad in the past 40 years. We will elevate what is good, emphasize good services, and encourage further efforts for the common good. We also had this in mind when asking individual ministeries to recommend 100 workers to receive Medals of the 40th Anniversary of People's Poland. The honor has fallen on you, esteemed comrades. I congratulate you most warmly for this distinction. Treat these medals as an expression of recognition for all your personal services and a symbol of deep respect for the social role and achievements of the entire Polish workers class.

PRON SUGGESTIONS TO PRESIDIUM ENUMERATED

LD031709 Warsaw PAP in English 1116 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 2 -- Following are main points of the materials presented by leaders of Poland's PRON, Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, to the government Presidium at their meeting last April 15:

-- The following suggestions are meant chiefly to be of a critical and postulative character. They do not imply that PRON is unaware of the vastness of the work already done or the objective accomplishments of the government. But PRON believes that only constant, critical analysis of the past and of the current reality, and the consclusions drawn [passage indistinct] of the command system and the old structure of the economy.

It is necessary to strengthen central management of the economic processes. One of the problems here is the present organizational make-up of Poland's central economic management, particularly the selection of the branches subordinated to single ministries.

-- Economic priorities are too much dependent on branch interests instead of on the whole of the economy. There is no effective measures to prevent the "negative growth of the economy, or reduplication of its existing make-up.

-- The material make-up of the economy requires thorough transformations to overcome the effects of long years of giving priority to the manufacture of the production means.

-- There is a need for a documents to recapitulate the experiences gathered so far in introducing the economic reform, and propose instruments for a more stable way of running the economy in the nearest three or even five years.

It should include proposals concerning a restructuring of the central economic administration.

-- Housing construction is Poland's prime social, economic and political issue of today. Building in 1990 a total of 300,000 apartments is a feasible target, but will require an increased effort of the economy.

-- Reports from PRON's local branches show housing construction is in a stalemate.

PRON has repeatedly presented the government with proposed moves to stimulate housing construction and streamline its structures. Some of these proposals have been taken up. The movement believes that a prime ministerial council for housing should be established in Poland.

-- As one of the major social and economic issues, PRON sees speeding up the elimination of the welfare functions of prices, which have turned out ineffective and unjust as an instrument of social policy, since they subsidize the well-off as much, or even more, than the needy.

-- Elimination of the social functions of prices and pay may progress swifter, if welfare protection over living standards is not abolished but replaced by new instruments, such as individual subsidies tied to the officially recognized minimum standard of living. Funds for these may come from curtailed industrial subsidies to specific goods.

-- The National Action for School (NAS) is becoming a plane for an understanding among and self-organization of vast portions of the Polish nation, with nearly 100 thousand voluntary NAS activists already operating across the country.

To prevent a backsliding of the Polish education, the country should have at least 1,500 more schools in the next five-year economic period, including 500 built in form of voluntary projects.

NAS National Committee calls for guaranteed supplies of construction materials for the action, greater subsidies to its voluntary projects done by people free, and creation of model designs to be used in the education construction.

-- Making the NAS a reality requires combined effort of people's councils, ministries, factories, trade unions, and social organizations. NAS programme does not confine itself to investment projects, but embraces also the pedagogical and social issues.

JABLONSKI ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR CSSR LIBERATION

LD062154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Forty years ago, on 9 May 1945, Czechoslovakia was liberated. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation Jiri Divis, the ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Poland, gave a reception in Warsaw which was attended by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, and Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the SD Central Committee. Heads and members of diplomatic representations were also present.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER HALEFOGLU VISITS

TA061710 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu is continuing his contacts in Romania. The official talks between the Turkish and Romanian delegations headed by Halefoglu and Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Andrei, respectively, were held in Bucharest. Bilateral economic and trade relations were reviewed during the talks. Andrei said Romania wants to cooperate with Turkish firms by undertaking joint projects in third countries, particularly in the field of petrochemicals. Halefoglu noted that efforts must be exerted to ensure the rapid and balanced development of bilateral relations.

According to information received from the foreign minister, cooperation in oil exploration and the development of transportation means were discussed during the Turkish-Romanian talks. To this end, the two sides reached agreement on the benefits of establishing roll-on roll-off and ferry services between Istanbul and Constanta in addition to the Trabzon-Constanta and Samsun-Constanta lines.

Halefoglu will be received by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu tomorrow. He will return to Turkey tomorrow night.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS CC MEETING ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU061935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 06/5/1985 -- The fulfillment of the economic tasks for the first four months of this year, as well as the measures to be taken for the integral fulfillment of the plan provisions for the month of May and for the whole year, were examined during the working meeting held under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, on May 6, at the CC of the RCP.

First deputy prime ministers and deputy prime ministers, heads of central bodies, ministers for the chief sectors of the national economy, as well as first secretaries of county party committees presented reports and participated in discussions.

According to what was established at the meeting for coping with the current arrears, action will be taken, based on a single plan, stipulating the tasks for every economic branch, every sector of activity, and the way of fulfillment of the plan indices, the export-related ones first of all, will be permanently watched.

During the meeting, referring to the problems approached, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested the government, the ministries and industrial centrals, the county committees and all party bodies and organizations to take every step in order to ensure the integral fulfilment of the plan for May and for the whole year with all indices showing that every condition was at hand for this.

In this sense, the RCP general secretary instructed the ministries to analyze the soonest the problems posed at the meeting, in plenum and in groups, to find proper solutions providing the best of solutions for the plan fulfillment.

Highlighting the special stress that should be laid on the products' quality, on further raising the technical and qualitative level of production in all branches of the national economy, the party's general secretary requested that resolute measures be taken in every sector for a proper unfolding of the production process, for the adequate use of the production potential of the units, and a more intense increase of labour productivity.

A priority target is to materialize the production of high-quality exportables in due time, all technological and material conditions being provided for the full implementation of the contracts signed with foreign partners. As far as agriculture is concerned the RCP general secretary pointed out that energetic action had to be taken in order to conclude under good circumstances all the operations, to finish all the season sowing and planting thus creating conditions to achieve a good crop.

Setting out from the problems debated during the meeting the party's general secretary asked that they should be analysed in greatest exigency and responsibility in all the sectors of activity and that the required measures be taken operatively so that the plan may be fulfilled at the set values, this also including the arrears of the previous months, in the field of investments, too.

In conclusion Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that everything needed to carry out properly the plan for the month of May is at hand and expressed the belief that everything is at hand to fulfill the target set for 1985 and the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the RCP. After the conclusion of proceedings Nicolae Ceausescu and the participants in the meeting visited an exhibition displaying the achievements of the machine building, oil and chemical industries in point of a continuous improvement of product quality, expanded standardization and diminished material consumption.

SOVIET BATTLESHIPS LEAVE BRAILA PORT 6 MAY

AU061735 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1731 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/5/1985 -- The train of Soviet river-going battleships, which visited Braila Port over May 3-6, left the Romanian territorial waters on May 6 in the morning. While in Romania, the crew saw round historic monuments, cultural establishments and touristic sites. On the occasion, the guests laid a floral wreath at the Cemetery of Romanian and Soviet Heroes in Braila.

BRIEFS

SERVICES TO POPULATION -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/4/1985 -- The volume of services to the population in 1984's Romania amounted to more than 67.7 billion lei (768 million lei above plan provisions), which, in point of value, accounts for twenty per cent of total sales and services. This year, each county will boast a per capita volume of services of at least 1,000 lei, and of 2,000 lei in the capital city. Special attention is paid to the more marked development of services for the maintenance and repair of durables, clothing, footwear, housing, etc. Services in the fields of tourism, sports, recreational and cultural-educational activities will develop more intensively to provide for pleasant, instructive leisure. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 29 Apr 85 AU]

OIL RECOVERY -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/5/1985 -- Over the last decade Romania's reserves of oil that can be recovered have grown by 87.4 million tons owing to the application of a programme of enhancing the so called "recovery factor". At the same time modern recovery methods helped turning out 18.7 million tons of oil. According to recent data on January 1, 1985 the country's average final recovery factor stood at a 33.1 percent. In 1984 just by using technologies to enhance the mentioned factor the Romanian oil industry turned out 4.5 million tons and this kind of production is to stand at 4.6 million tons in 1985 and more than five million tons in 1986. The national plan provides for a higher level of the mentioned index in 1990 -- 40 percent -- this presupposing an expansion of the drilling and construction-assembly operations in all the existing oil fields. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0602 GMT 1 May 85 AU]

REAGAN BITBURG VISIT LEAVES 'BITTER TASTE'

AU062025 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] On the occasion of the wreath laid at the Bitburg cemetery, in which many SS troops are buried, here is a commentary by our foreign political editor, Dragan Colovic:

By laying a wreath to SS troops, with whatever justification, President Reagan has made a big political and moral error, because he has hurt to the quick millions of people who still have fresh memories of the horrible crimes the German Wehrmacht forces perpetrated in World War II. Therefore, it is very natural that this gesture by the U.S. President has been met by a storm of protests and indignation throughout the world, especially among those peoples that were the greatest victims of fascism and its crimes. The worst thing in all this is that such political reconciliation gestures, which are dictated by bloc interests, are being misused in the sense that one is trying to hush up facts about the horrifying consequences of Nazi crimes and thus to change the history of World War II, in which tens of millions of innocent people perished, including 1,700,000 Yugoslav victims.

One must not forget here, however, that along with all the aforementioned justified protests and bitterness aired throughout the world, and a few expressions of understanding for the gesture by President Reagan, there also exist attempts to justify and hush up present cases of genocide, occuring 40 years after World War II. In order to retain its pride, the world must not let it be forgotten that genocide has not disappeared even 40 years after the end of the most horrible slaughter in the history of mankind. The massacre of innocent women, children, and old people in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila and in other places in Lebanon and Palestine are still too fresh in our mind to be forgotten, as well as the crimes in South Africa that have not yet been stopped. It is not out of place here to ask who is hushing up or trying to moderate or even justify the consequences of the silent genocide of millions of Africans who are suffering mass starvation today, and why.

Along with the previously mentioned protests and indignation throughout the world, one is certainly encouraged by such gestures as that made by Austrian President Kirchschlaeger. When paying tribute to the victims of the Mauthausen concentration camp, among which there were also Yugoslavs, Kirchschlaeger said that the victims of an inhuman and organized mass political murder will never and must never be forgotten. Another is the gesture by the head of the SPD, Willy Brandt, who refused to appear at a reception given in the honor of President Reagan.

It is certain that peoples from which the Nazis and other death squads originated should not eternally bear the consequences of crimes of their fathers and grandfathers, because they are not to be blamed for them, but we all must know that there can be no reconciliation between innocent victims and their executioners, and there can be no reconciliation particularly with ideologies such as nazism and fascism, as well as with many present "isms" that jeopardize human dignity and the right to one's only life. Neo-fascism, nationalism, chauvinism, irredentism, and revanchism, which have no homeland or borders, are fed on and inspired by the just such acts as the gesture by President Reagan that can lead to even more horrible and unprecedented pogroms. Therefore, despite the additional attempts of the U.S. President to mitigate the Bitburg episode, to explain that that symbolic act of reconciliation does not mean forgetting and forgiving the crimes, only a bitter taste remains. This and similar gestures can only stimulate insane forces to raise their heads again, 40 years after the greatest human tragedy in history.

PRESIDENCY ISSUES STATEMENT ON WWII ANNIVERSARY

LD062103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0917 GMT 6 May 85

["Statement by the Presidency of the SFRY on the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Victory Over Fascism" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- The victory over fascism 40 years ago crowned the struggle over several years by the alliances against the dark forces of the Axis and their satellites. It was a struggle in which many peoples and states of the world united in an anti-Hitler coalition, guided by the same ideals of freedom, independence, and equality of rights. We are proud that we, led by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia with Tito at its head, raised a national uprising in the heart of enslaved Europe and, through the national liberation war against the fascist invasion, made a great contribution to the successes and final victory of the forces of the anti-Hitler coalition.

In their history the peoples of Yugoslavia have many times experienced the horrors of weapons. In World War II our country lost more than one-tenth of its population and suffered enormous material destruction. We paid for our freedom, independence, and the right to build independently our own life and our own future with the greatest sacrifices and sufferings. This is why Yugoslavia today knows how to appreciate the freedom and independence of all nations and countries.

The struggle against fascism, the enemy of all nations, for freedom and general social progress opened new visions and scope for a better and more just world. As a consequence of the liberation character of World War II, in the process of the anti-colonial revolution and national liberation, many countries and peoples gained their freedom and independence. They understood that they had to link their struggle for independence and independent development with an active role in international relations, with the struggle for the peace and security of the world, equal international cooperation, social and economic development. Out of these aspirations and needs was born the policy of nonalignment as an alternative to the bloc division of the world and all forms of foreign domination, hegemony, and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. In the last quarter century the movement of nonaligned countries has played a very important role in reaffirming these principles and has made a great contribution to expanding the area of freedom, independence, and self-reliance in the world. The role played by Yugoslavia and by President Tito in forming the movement and implementing the policy of nonalignment is respected and valued in the world.

Even though for 40 years we have lived without a general world conflict, the alarming reality of the contemporary world is wars and aggression, the use of force and threat of force, the bloc division and frightening arms race, hunger and poverty, unjust economic relations and division into the rich and the poor, the terrible negation of the right of nations and people to peace, security and development and checking of democratic gains in international relations.

This situation constantly calls into question the positive gains and achievement of mankind. In the mindless arms race, where enormous military arsenals are sufficient to destroy the world several times over, huge material and human forces, but also unforeseeable forces that could easily get out of the control of human reason, are involved.

The fact that talks are being held on disarmament inspires hope. The world seeks practical steps in disarmament to get things moving at last. It is time for the greatest achievements of the human mind, including nuclear energy, to serve the development and welfare of the human race instead of destruction.

The world is still far from the ideals and goals of the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, and the documents of the Nonalighed Movement which provide the foundation for establishing just and equal political and economic relations between nations and states and for solving international problems in a peaceful way. It is now the right moment for all of us together, the entire international community, to reaffirm yet again our individual and collective devotion to the lofty goals and ideas that these documents contain. By marking in this way the two anniversaries of great historic importance this year -- the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the 40th anniversary of the United Nations -- we will provide a new and important stimulus to the realization of these aspirations and goals.

To reiterate the words of President Tito: "Today's generation and future generations will value countries and statesmen not for the destructive power of the weapons they have at their disposal, but for the real efforts and contribution they make toward cutting off the path toward destruction and self-destruction and toward placing human energy, reason, and resources in the service of security and prosperity for all countries and all nations and the service of the most humanitarian goals of mankind."

Faithful to the policy of independence and nonalignment, the equality of all nations, mutual trust and comprehensive cooperation, Yugoslavia will continue to make its full contribution to the realization of the ideals of peace, justice, and human freedom.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICIAL ON SECURITY APPARATUS

LD062004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 6 May 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- Andjelko Maslic, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, stressed in a conversation with journalists today on the occasion of the forthcoming security day, that for 4 decades the security service has honorably carried out all its tasks. In the postwar period, more than 40,000 bandits and other armed enemies have been captured or liquidated. Several thousand spies and saboteurs sent from abroad had been discovered and neutralized. The average age of those in the service has fallen: as many as 64 percent are now under 35; some 23 percent are in the 36-45 age group; about 12 percent are in the 46-55 age group and only 0.5 percent are over 55. Those with qualifications from further education account for 15 percent of the cadres, those with higher education comprise 14 percent, and those with secondary education comprise 65 percent. In the last 10 years, the number of those with further education qualifications has trebled. In connection with the forthcoming parade for victory day, Maslic said an echelon of 470 members of the service will take part.

PRESIDENCY COUNCIL MEETS ON STRENGTHENING DEFENSE

LD061753 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- A meeting of the Council for National Defense of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today, presided over by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

The Council is reported to have analyzed and adopted a study entitled "A Level Achieved in Building All-People's Defense and the Directions of its Long-Term Development," as well as a proposal for the projection of the development of the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defense in the next 5-year period, both aimed at further strengthening the defense forces and the security of the country.

During the discussion, the need was stressed for further overall modernization of the defense forces, above all by means of relying on our own resources, scientific and research and productive potentials of the country in keeping with the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and the technological development of our economy as a whole.

The Council also examined and positively assessed the results achieved in the effort to implement the guidelines of the SFRY Presidency on further development of territorial defense.

BELGIAN DEPUTY PREMIER CITED ON ALBANIAN TERRORISM

LD061658 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1208 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Brussels, May 6 (TANJUG) -- Belgian Deputy Prime Minister Jean Gol said on television last night that Albanian irredentists are behind anti-Yugoslav terrorism in Belgium. Gol's statement came after the latest wave of terrorist attacks in Belgium. Another bomb, the fifteenth in recent days, exploded early this morning in a Brussels police administration building. There were no casualties but extensive damage was reported.

Replying to a journalist's question, Gol, who is also justice minister, stressed that until last October, Belgium was faced exclusively with "imported terrorism." He listed in this category attacks on representatives of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in Brussels, anti-semite attacks in the capital and in Antwerp, and Armenian and anti-Yugoslav terrorism. This was so far the most complete official light shed on the series of attacks on Yugoslav representative offices in Belgium in which three Yugoslavs were killed and five wounded a few years ago. Gol's statement that the attacks were staged by Albanian irredentists presumably eliminates the earlier official term "mutual settling of accounts" which was frequently employed to explain anti-Yugoslav terrorism in Belgium.

A spokesman of the Justice Ministry today gave assurances that Belgium would take energetic measures against any revival of anti-Yugoslav terrorism.

DEPUTY PREMIER LEAVES ON TRADE VISIT TO JAPAN

LD061724 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is very interested in promoting its economic cooperation with Japan, especially in the fields of microelectronics, robotics, and other sophisticated technologies, said Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Mijat Sukovic before leaving here for Tokyo. Sukovic will be visiting Japan from May 7-13. Yugoslav exports to Japan valued 30.5 million dollars last year while imports from that country were worth 82 million. Yugoslav and Japanese firms have so far signed only 13 long-term industrial cooperation agreements. Both sides assess these figures as unsatisfactory. During the visit Sukovic will hold talks with Japanese bankers and industrialists on the new, improved conditions for foreign [words indistinct] in the Yugoslav economy and the proposals by 50 Yugoslav enterprises for joint projects.

Sukovic sees a major possibility for promoting bilateral cooperation primarily in strengthening joint projects on third world markets, a field in which good results have already been recorded, and in tourism, the agroindustry and finance. During the visit, Sukovic is expected to meet with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and the ministers of trade, industry and finance.

USSR SHIPS PAY UNOFFICIAL CALL AT DUBROVNIK

LD061756 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1441 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Dubrovnik, May 6 (TANJUG) -- A group of Soviet warships put in at the port of Dubrovnik for an unofficial visit today. The programme of their stay provides for their crews to see the cultural and historical sights of the port and its surroundings.

MACEDONIAN LC ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS, ELECTS MEMBERS

LD061912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpt] Skopje, 6 May (TANJUG) -- At its session today presided over by Jakov Lazaroski, the Macedonian LC Central Committee adopted a report on the activities of the Central Committee and the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium and their working bodies for the past year. The members of the Central Committee also adopted a decision and a directive on registering, proposing and confirming potential candidates, as well as the election of members of organs and of forum delegates of the Macedonian LC and the Macedonian LC representatives in the LCY. The adoption of these documents in the Macedonian LC signifies the beginning of the preparations for the 9th Congress of the Macedonian LC.

During the session, Milan Pancevski was re-elected president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee for the next year.

GNJILANE SAWPY PRESIDIUM CONDEMNS CRIMINAL ATTACK

LD060152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1516 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Gnjilane 5 May (TANJUG) -- The enlarged session today of the SAWPY Gnjilane Municipal Conference Presidium discussed the case of the dastardly and criminal attack on Djordje Martinovic from Gnjilane that occurred on 1 May in his field in the spot known as Jaruga.

In this connection, the Gnjilane SAWPY Municipal Conference Presidium issued a statement that says that the attack, an attack on the system of socialist self-management, an act directed against brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities.

In addition to denouncing it in most severe terms, the Presidium of the municipal conference has also made the assessment that this criminal attack represents an attack on all progressive forces in the municipality, and further afield too, and also against the efforts that they are making to bring about an overall stabilization of the security situation. This enemy act has been received with indignation and anger of all working people and citizens of this municipality, and further afield too, who demand that those who perpetrated this unprecedented act should be discovered as soon as possible and most severely punished.

The appropriate organs have been asked to act swiftly and efficiently to find the perpetrators of this foul deed. Full support and assistance by all working people and citizens is required in this matter.

The Presidium has ruled that political activity be organized in all SAWPY branches, in LC basic organizations, in basic organizations of the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth, in the trade unions and in war veterans organizations and other work environments so that this enemy act can be denounced and its enemy substance revealed.

Bajram Selimi, president of the Kosovo Assembly; Abdulah Hodza, president of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference; and Aleksandar Peric and Desimir Jovanovic, members of the Presidium of the SAWPY provincial conference, took part in the work of the enlarged Presidium session.